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Treasury Has Tax Plan; British Farmers Warned; Lack of Oil Halts Work

The World's Day—February 2, 1943

Washington: 19 P. C. Withholding Tax Urged

The Treasury urged prompt enactment of pay-as-yau-go tax legislation to provide a 19 per cent withholding tax, but flatly opposed Ruml plan to skip one year of tax liability, Randolph E. Paul, Treasury counsel, tells House Ways and Means Committee. [Financial Page.]

Nationwide adoption of the six-day week in the bituminous coal mining industry was urgently asked by Harold Ickes who said that with most of the mines working on a five-day week the industry was unable to meet current demands.

Dependency draft deferment, even for men with children, will be wiped out for thousands under a new order issued by the War Manpower Commission's Selective Service Bureau to take effect April 1.

The Army wants the Government to requisition some 7,000,000 of the 27,000,000 automobiles in the country and all spare tires on passenger cars a House committee was told by Robert P. Patterson.

Major George A. Spiegelberg, Lend-Lease official, revealed in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that as a result of the lend-lease program, "all U. S. forces in the United Kingdom have spent only about $1,000,000 for purchases from British commercial sources" since last June. [Page 3.]

A $1,202,007,320 arpropriation bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year starting next July 1 was reported to the House by the Appropriations Committee. [Financial Page.]

Representative Dies (D) of Texas called on Congress to purge the government of "irresponsible, unrepresentative, crackpot, and radical bureaucrats" by withholding funds from the agencies employing them. [Page 3.]

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chieftain, called together the U. M. W. Policy Committee to launch a drive to crack the War Labor Board's "Little Steel" wage formula and obtain a "substantial" increase for 450,000 soft coal miners. [Page 3.]

In Europe: No Farm Help From Soldiers in Britain

No farm help from soldiers was the warning of Agricultural Minister Robert S. Hudson to farmers at Maidstone, Kent, who added, "I want you to take this warning seriously."

Seventeen Dutchmen have been sentenced to capital punishment by a German court martial on charges of distributing pamphlets "unfriendly to the occupying forces," according to the British Radio.

A fuel shortage in Denmark has caused several factories to close down or go on reduced schedules, according to a Bern Radio report picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

New England: Print Works Runs Out of Oil

The Lawrence Print Works ran out of bunker oil for the second time in recent weeks today and more than 300 employees in the production department were thrown out of work. A part of the plant, which is working on Government orders, was supplied with power by outside companies and was able to continue work.

New supplies of kerosene flowed into Boston today, temporarily alleviating the recurring shortage situation existing here, the State Emergency Fuel Conservator, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, announced. [Page 2.]

The case of Dr. Harry Sagansky, indicted on lottery charges, was postponed from tomorrow after Assistant Attorney General Volpe, today, reported a delay in prosecution efforts. No new date for the trial was set by Judge Frank G. Donahue of the Superior Court who took no action today on the motion of Attorney James M. Graham to quash the charges altogether.

New ceiling prices for eggs being worked out, OPA reports.

National: Memphis Rubber Workers Return

The Memphis plant of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company was in full production with the return of workers who left their jobs in one department Friday in an unauthorized walkout.

Workers of the Miami Shipbuilding Corporation in Miami, voting in an NLRB supervised collective bargaining election, cast more ballots for an independent union than for either a C. I. O. or A. F. of L. affiliate. But since no union received a majority, a run-off election will be held.

Americas: Axis Suspects Must Report in Chile

All Axis nationals suspected of having engaged in espionage were ordered by the Chilean Government to present themselves at police stations for confinement. Previously they had been instructed to remain in their homes.

The Chilean Government moving to prevent espionage at strategic ports and mining areas forbade all photographing of any of the "zones of emergency" which President Rios had designated before breaking off relations with the Axis.

Venezuela's Foreign Ministry announced that its legation in Chile had been raised to the rank of an embassy, with a corresponding change made for the Chilean legation in Caracas.

Canada: U. S. Forces Constructing New Highway

A new highway is being constructed in the Canadian Northwest by United States forces, the House of Commons was told, and a postwar formula for liquidation of U. S.-constructed defense projects in the Dominion is being considered [Page 7.]

France: Pro-Axis Leadership in Africa Charged

Charges of pro-Axis leadership, still controlling civil administration in North Africa, were made by Fighting French headquarters in Washington, which produced two private letters from Africa in proof of their statements.

Another anti-Jew measure has been taken in France, excluding Jews from the banking profession, the stock exchange, the entertainment industry and all public positions.

Appeal to the American public to press for fulfillment of President Roosevelt's request for release of all anti-Nazi prisoners in French Africa, was made by the Fighting French.

French officers, captured by British forces during the occupation of Madagascar, have arrived in England to join the French North African army of Gen. Henri Giraud.

In Marseille, the demolition of the old port district has begun, French residents who refused to leave and barricaded themselves in buildings having been subdued and evacuated by the German authorities.

Africa: U. S. Red Cross Sends Food to Italians

Truckloads of food for Italian civilians and the Arabian population in Tripolitania, Libya, has been sent from Cairo, the American Red Cross announced.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 5.

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:28 p. m.: ends Wednesday at 7:27 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:29 p. m.: ends Thursday at 7:26 a. m.

Essential Jobs Only For 18-38

McNutt issues broad order affecting thousands by April 1; list given of 'nondeferrable' jobs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt told the House Military Affairs Committee today that "by the end of this year 10 out of every 14 of the able-bodied men between 18 and 38 will be in the armed services."

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—In a bold move based on draft powers, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt today issued orders that will result in the switch of thousands of civilian workers either into the military forces or into essential war work in the next few months.

Even heads of families of draft age will no longer be secure from the draft if they remain in one of the "nondeferrable" occupations after April 1.

Included on the list are such occupations as bartenders, wholesale and retail traders in beer, wines, liquor, night club employees, fortune tellers, bellhops, dancing teachers, butlers, newsboys, soda dispensers and private chauffeurs.

In all, 29 occupations, 19 manufacturing, eight wholesale and retail trade and nine service activities were decreed to be "nondeferrable," even for men with dependents.

Men in these occupations will have until April 1 to get into a war industry or run the risk of being drafted into the armed services.

More Lists Indicated

Mr. McNutt called today's list of nonessential civilian activities "small and unquestionable," indicating that future lists will probably be issued compelling the conversion of even more civilians into the war effort.

Today's order was made necessary by the decision of the armed forces to plan and budget for expansion of the four armed services to nearly 11,000,000 during 1943. Equipping such an army will mean a marked contraction in all kinds of civilian services and manufacture in every American community.

Mr. McNutt's conversion order does not affect women, who are free to remain in the listed occupations or to leave their homes to take jobs in them.

Explaining his order, Mr. McNutt said a man with a family who does not want to go into the military services "would be wise to get into an essential occupation" immediately. Mr. McNutt advised him to consult his local United States Employment Office in choosing a new "highly essential occupation or activity," so future extension of the list would not again make him subject to loss of "deferrable" status.

Migration Warning

Workers are warned against going to overcrowded defense centers until the United States Employment Service has arranged a definite job for them.

Today's order marks the end of dependency as a test for whether or not a man shall fight in World War II and instead makes the test his contribtuon to the winning of the war.

Even if we were to continue in one of the "nondeferrable" occupations, a man would find his job

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Stassen Tells Boston Plans For Postwar World Order

The structure of a world government to be set up after the war was outlined here today by Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who served as temporary chairman and keynoter of the last Republican National Convention.

Governor Stassen gave his plans to a luncheon of 900 at the Boston City Club, the largest gathering the club has seen in the past 10 years or more. He was introduced by Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

The international government he proposed would be limited in the beginning to the United Nations with provisions defined whereby non-member nations could ultimately become members. Meantime temporary governments would be established over the Axis nations.

The new world organization would include a parliament of the United Nations, an elementary world code of justice, a United Nations Court to administer it, and a United Nations air, naval and land legion to enforce it.

Administration of the major international airports, airways and sea gateways would be included. The world machinery would also further international trade, improve education and promote health.

Governor Stassen advanced his suggestions, he said, not with the attitude that these were the answers, but rather to stimulate a search for the best answers.

China and Russia In

"It is my proposal that we should contemplate, and begin to plan now, for a definite continuing organization of the United Nations of the World," Governor Stassen said. "China, Russia, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America and all of the smaller United Nations should participate in this governmental structure.

"This United Nations government should have very limited powers. We should substantially retain our domestic sovereignty. But we should provide for this new level of government to gradually develop over a period of years in seven major functions:

"1. To establish temporary governments over the Axis Nations, preferably using citizens of the United Nations whose ancestry goes back to the particular Axis nation. Under these temporary governments, the Axis Nations

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Roosevelt: Allies to Strike in Europe; Churchill in Turkey Builds Power; Russians Near Krasnodar Refineries

Prime Minister meets President Inonu at Adana; he warns on speculations.

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared upon his arrival in Cairo last night that his visit to Turkey had been productive of good results but warned against audacious speculations.

Mr. Churchill said he hoped no more would be read into the agreements and identity of views which he achieved at Adana with President Ismet Inonu of the Turkish Republic than was outlined in a communiqué issued in London after the Turkish Government had disclosed his presence.

This communiqué read, in part, as follows:

"Agreement was reached on the manner in which Great Britain and the United States would be able to help Turkey materially to consolidate her own general defensive security, and conversations on that subject took place between the Turkish and British military advisers.

"The Prime Minister, having so recently been in conference with the President of the United States of America, could speak with the full knowledge of the views of President Roosevelt, who had warmly welcomed the proposal for this meeting.

"Consideration also was given to postwar problems on which agreement was again reached.

"After these interviews, which took place on Jan. 30 and 31 at Adana, both the Turkish and British statesmen expressed themselves as fully satisfied.

"The bonds of friendship and mutual good understanding between Turkey and the United Kingdom have been confirmed and still further strengthened by the frank conversations which ensued at this meeting. The Turkish statesmen reviewed the course of Turkish policy during the last critical years and the Prime Minister was able to assure them that His Majesty's Government had followed it with full sympathy and understanding. The Turkish and British statesmen together examined the present situation in Europe, particularly in those regions in which Turkey is directly interested."

Traditional Friendship

In a press conference at Cairo Mr. Churchill stressed the traditional friendship between Britain and Turkey which, he said, was "so tragically splashed by tragedy in the last war."

"Now," he said, "it is filled with the fullest strength and sincerity and I cannot doubt that it will continue in the fullest vitality."

He was a different Churchill than the tired man who faced correspondents in the same medallioned ballroom of the British Embassy during the closing days of last August.

Then he looked harassed and worn by the gloomy fact that the British Eighth Army had suffered another defeat and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was threatening the Nile.

But last night he looked confident and grimly pleased. There was a spring to his stride and he showed no sign of strain from almost a solid month of being on the move

Harris & Ewing from U. S. Navy released by the OWI

As Conferees Agreed on Churchill's Turkish Trip

Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt are seen in another view of their meeting at Casablanca. Mr. Churchill disclosed after returning from Turkey that this move had received the full support of President Roosevelt.

President gives nation account of his trip to Casablanca and program agreed on.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—President Roosevelt disclosed to a special press conference at the White House today that his Casablanca conference with Prime Minister Churchill and the Allied Chiefs of Staff reached unanimous agreement on military plans "to strike next in Europe . . . and to strike hard" to insure the unconditional surrender of the Axis.

Giving to the nation his first-hand personal accounting of his cross-Atlantic trip, the President in a 55-minute talk with correspondents added new light and new interpretation to the results of his discussions.

He revealed:

1. That he stands unqualifiedly, completely and in detail behind the broad political arrangements which have been made with the French in North Africa as an urgent and continuing military necessity.

2. That he hopes to have another Allied conference at which Premier Joseph Stalin will be present.

Armistice Ruled Out

3. That the Allies are fully united behind the military decisions which were taken at Casablanca and that Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were heard from both during and after the strategic plans were decided.

4. That the North African meeting with the Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff was primarily and predominantly military and that its essential accomplishment was to implement the statement which the President made in his Jan. 7 message to Congress in which he said: "I cannot prophesy. I cannot tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard." Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that they agreed on the "when" and "where" and that events will furnish the evidence.

5. That the determination of the United States and Britain not to contemplate and not to tolerate any form of negotiated armistice was, in Mr. Roosevelt's judgment, a "highlight" of the conference. There must, the United Nations are completely agreed, be "unconditional surrender" by the Axis as the first requirement of any armistice and as the essential basis of the peace.

All Phases Examined

Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly and pointedly emphasized that the meeting dealt almost exclusively with naval, air and military matters and that every decision was examined and viewed in that orbit.

He described it as a conference to win the war and it reached as far as to that end as the Allies can plan in 1943 to win the war.

The President added his own assessment to the surprise conference which Mr. Churchill had with Turkish leaders and was certain that it meant a closer relationship with Turkey in the prosecution of the war.

With respect to his stop in Brazil Mr. Roosevelt stressed two central facts. One was the extent to which Brazil is now aiding to

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Allied Drives Alter Hitler's 1943 Plan; Command Changes Expected in Africa

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The steady Russian advance bringing the Red Army less than 40 miles from the key port of Rostov and almost within encircling distance of the oil refineries of Krasnodar farther south, indicate that the German major withdrawal from the Caucasus continues at a rapid pace.

The fall of Krasnodar may be taken for granted, as also may be the fall of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, 65 miles to the west, which would naturally follow. Germany clearly intends to let the Black Sea go. But Rostov is a different matter. If it should be taken—as it seems liable to be from the present rate of the Russian advance—the 1942 offensive line through Kursk and Kharkov would have lost its southern anchorage, making necessary a still further Nazi major withdrawal.

At the moment a new line of advance on Rostov has developed, made possible by recovery of the Stalingrad-Salsk-Tikhoetsk railway, which gives the Russians ample facilities for rapid troop movements behind the lines. The new line of advance uses the railway from Salsk running northwestward to Rostov.

In Stalingrad, the Germans reported that the Red forces have broken through the last defenses of the last 40,000 or so men holding out there. Some of these sacrifice troops were stated to be Hungarians. Moscow claimed to have confirmation of the report that a number of Hungarian officers, attempting to surrender, were shot by a German division commander.

In North Africa events appeared moving rapidly toward a general reorganization of the Allied front. According to London reports the expectation is that General Eisenhower will be put in supreme command of the whole Mediterranean theater. General Alexander, at present in command of the Middle Eastern forces at Cairo, would take charge of all the ground forces under General Eisenhower. Similarly, Admiral Cunningham would remain in command of the naval forces, while Britain's Air Marshal Tedder would be in charge of the air forces.

An American force continues to operate in the Maknassy district, about 30 miles from the coast in the middle of Tunisia—apparently keeping its hold on Tunisia's narrow "waistline," to prevent Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim uniting their armies. General von Arnim's force in the meantime was attempting to thrust southward from the neighborhood of Pont de Fahs, 60 miles south of Bizerte. As soon as the Allied reorganization is complete this quiescent front is liable to spring into new activity.

Meanwhile, reports of the extraordinary thoroughness of the United Nations' heavy bombing raids have been confirmed. Photographs show that 10 acres of the German-held naval arsenal of Lorient,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Rates of Exchange For Africa Fixed

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 2

Effective today the rate of exchange in North Africa and French West Africa will be dropped from 75 to 50 francs to the dollar, an official announcement said yesterday.

The pound rate also is to be reduced from 300 to 200 francs to the pound.

"Up to Feb. 8, inclusive, all American coins and bank notes bearing the yellow seal and all British coins and special bank notes bearing the inscription 'British Military Authority' may be exchanged for franc currency at the old rate of 75 francs to the dollar and 300 francs to the pound at all authorized banks," the announcement said.

This was to allow Frenchmen holding currency given by Allied soldiers a chance to exchange it without loss.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

German armies are now withdrawing from the whole southern area of last summer's conquest in Russia at a rate of speed which puts the strategic implications of what Hitler, or the German High Command, is doing in a new frame.

Until some moment in recent weeks the Germans were obviously still operating in terms of a general plan for the elimination of Russia as a military factor in this war in 1942. Even after the hope of crushing Russia in 1942 had disappeared the German armies in Russia still fought to hold positions from which they could jump off in the spring for an attempt to complete what they failed in accomplishing this summer.

But at some moment during the winter they took their operations out of that old frame which no longer suited a changed world situation and put them into a new frame made necessary by two events which the 1942 frame had not contemplated: that is, Russia's extraordinary military vitality and the Anglo-American landings in Africa.

Their plans had to be redrawn in the light of those two events. The external evidence is that the new plans have long since been completed and that what is happening now should be judged in reference, not to the old plan of last year, but to the new plan of 1943.

Indications of the Plan

What this new plan is, of course, is something we can only guess. But there are noteworthy indications. Among them are:

The obvious decision to abandon the Caucasus back to Rostov and the Kerch Peninsula leading to the Crimea. The protracted resistance

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

U. S. Troops in Africa Stir President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—For an hour and a quarter the returned President told a crowded press conference about his spectacular overseas trip to Casablanca with the gusto of a small town citizen showing friends his Florida post cards.

Mr. Roosevelt had a birthday cake 8,000 feet over Haiti, it developed, and he lost all the radio greetings to him last Saturday night because the radio on the special train didn't work.

He has invited the Sultan of Morocco to pay America a visit and the Sultan has said he will come, just as soon as he possibly can.

Mr. Roosevelt likes intercontinental airtravel but he hates to have to get up at 4 in the morning.

It was elements like that which filled his traveler's discourse but at one point he struck a deeper note.

Was Close to Tears

He was asked what emotions filled him when he saw the Yank troops in Africa.

Mr. Roosevelt's voice dropped and he looked down. His whole manner changed. Their morale, said Mr. Roosevelt, who has four sons of his own in the service, was simply magnificent. And he added, he had never felt nearer to having tears in his eyes in his life than he did when he looked out at the young fellows in uniform, from all parts of the United States. That was all Mr. Roosevelt said on the subject.

It seems, however, that Winston Churchill loves to sketch. (As Mr. Roosevelt remarked sotto voce, regretfully—he doesn't collect stamps.) So that when they motored out to a town that has five different ways of spelling but that may be set down as Marrakach, the British Premier took out his painting tools—if tools, said Mr. Roosevelt, is the right word for it, and made a few sketches.

Could See Atlas Mountains

From that oasis town, which Mr. Churchill had visited 10 years before and which he reported to the American President was "a most amazing place," they could see the whole range of snow-capped Atlas Mountains, and there is a tower there commemorating the Moors capture of Spain.

Mr. Roosevelt left the next day on his homeward trek, but Mr. Churchill went back, prior to his momentous visit to Turkey, and put in the whole day. Doing what? Painting.

That was the kind of tittle-tattle and gossip that the returned President gave to his first press conference after explaining to them that the big decisions simply could not be divulged. Mr. Roosevelt gave the "color story" conscientiously, like a cub reporter reporting to the city desk. His face was bronzed and he spoke with good nature of the lighter side of his trip but one got the impression that his thoughts really were with the major matters which could not be discussed.

Mr. Roosevelt thanked the press for dutifully keeping his whereabouts secret. He had always been within a few minutes by radio communication with Washington, he said, even in the air. That was how he dealt with the anthracite strike. All told he had covered 16,965 miles.

At Casablanca, Secret Service men wanted the two statesmen to move their headquarters every 48 hours but, as the President put it, they were just too comfortable. There were only two yellow alert signals while they were there, and nothing came of them.

There were all kinds of rumors there, he reported: Laughingly he said Washington wasn't a patch on Casablanca. One rumor had General Franco there, and others brought King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia.

The President spoofed the Secret Service men guarding him on his jeep trips who had devised new methods of distracting attention from their famous passenger in

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Hammond Hearing Halted As Irate Women Leave Hall

Despite legislative procedure which temporarily delayed public airing of the reasons for the ousting of Natalie Hays Hammond as commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, determined efforts to bring the controversy up this afternoon, when the hearings by the Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety are resumed, were expected to be made by Democratic members of the House, headed by Representative John J. Carroll, of Boston.

Though many of the audience of well over 500 women left during the early stages of the hearings this morning, a good proportion came back after luncheon to Gardner Auditorium determined to stick it out to the bitter end.

It was 1 o'clock before House Bill 1160, last of eight on the committee's docket on matters of civilian defense, came up. The committee, which is headed by Senator Ralph V. Clampit, of Springfield, heard Eugene L. Belisle, sponsor of the bill, speak for it. Then Chairman Clampit declared the hearing adjourned until 3 p. m.

At this point a large crowd of women who had remained at the hearing expecting discussion of Miss Hammond's ouster left the hall in stages of indignation and with talk of "run around" and "stalling."

Miss Hammond apparently reached the same conclusion for at about 1 p. m. she issued a statement, which said, in part:

"Thousands of hard-working women left their homes and offices this morning in the hope of hearing a belated accounting from Director of Public Safety J. W. Farley. In plain English they were given the political run-around. . . .

"There was not a person in the crowded auditorium who did not realize that our good director of public safety had merely avoided the day of reckoning. . . . Apparently he prefers to make his explanations in secret sessions. . . .

"The people of this Commonwealth owe a debt of gratitude to Representatives Cappucci, Padden, and Carroll, who were outspoken in their indignation on the way in which the advantages of red tape were expertly applied to their injured sense of fair play. I am confident that the public and their representatives in the legislature have reached the end of their patience."

Colonel Hammond at Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

Bill to Decentralize Public Safety Group Considered

Natalie Hays Hammond, ousted Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps (left), and her close friend, former State Senator Sybil Holmes, sit in on legislative committee hearing now considering a bill that would decentralize the State Committee on Public Safety and its allied agencies.

6 Weeks of Winter Left—'Ground Hog'

Shudder at the thought but there's six more weeks of winter ahead. That is if you believe in the Ground Hog tradition. The little fellow saw his shadow today.

He had quite a job breaking through the mountains of snow and ice that covered the entrance to his hole but all he needed was one quick peep to send him scurrying back for another long snooze.

But pshaw, what's a shadow got to do with predicing the weather? Absolutely nothing, says the Weather Bureau which keeps records on just such things. It reports the old Ground Hog has been wrong as many times as he's been right. Anyway you'd better continue to go easy on that fuel oil. There may be six weeks more of winter at that!

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Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "American Furniture" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

There will be an Exhibition of Photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

There will be a talk on "Snake Hunting in Africa" by Arthur Loveridge in the Museum of Natural History at 3:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Police Relief Ball

The Boston Police Relief Association will hold its annual concert and ball tomorrow evening in the Boston Garden. Proceeds of the affair, which will mark the Association's 71st year, have been pledged to the purchase of War Bonds.

Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner, will award the Walter Scott Medal for Valor and the Department Medals of Honor to those of the department cited for valor on duty during 1942.

$100,000 Fire in Roxbury

A four-alarm fire in a Roxbury business block early this morning caused an estimated $100,000 damage before firemen were able to bring the blaze under control. Flames started in the cellar of the McClellan Company, 5-cent-to-$1 store. Flames raced through the first floor and part way to the second before a fire wall confined them to that area. Cause of the fire was undetermined.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 1
2,000 gallons	1,107⅔
1,500 gallons	830¾
1,000 gallons	554
500 gallons	277

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Restrictions Cut Car And Tire Thefts

There were 5,000 fewer automobile thefts than usual in Massachusetts last year as the result of tire and gasoline rationing.

At the same time, the "tire stripping" racket which had grown to disturbing proportions last summer has been practically wiped out by Federal tire registrations, according to state and Boston motor vehicle authorities today.

From an average total over the last decade of more than 10,000 stolen automobiles every year in the State, the State Registry of Motor Vehicles reported only 5,694 car thefts during 1942, of which 2,767 were stolen in Boston.

This is a drop of some 1,200 thefts from the 1941 records in the State and 500 fewer stolen cars in Boston. Both the State and the City report a 98 per cent recovery record by the police.

In other words, of the 2,767 cars stolen in Boston last year, all excepting 17 have been recovered for their owners. That record continues into 1943 with all excepting nine of the 149 stolen cars being recovered by the police in January. The Boston police compared this January's record with 277 cars stolen in January, 1942.

The police do not claim too much credit for recovering automobiles which are abandoned by the hundreds along the highways when the rationed gasoline gives out. Most of the cars are stolen for joy rides and abandoned when the evening is over, or when the gasoline tank is emptied. Inability to obtain gasoline without ration cards, a 60 per cent reduction in cars on the road, lack of markets for automobile equipment, and the registration of tires have contributed to the wiping out of the "car stripping" racket.

During the summer of last year, the police reported hundreds of cars being stripped of their tires for a profitable resale racket. But this business dropped off completely starting last September. The police stated that there were an unusual number of taxicabs being stolen these days, about three or four every week in Boston alone. This was attributed by the police to the carelessness of the drivers who go into buildings and leave their engines running.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight than last night; diminishing winds, becoming 10-12 miles per hour late tonight.

All New England States: Colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:02 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 10:23 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Today—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid in Zone A.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Stassen Tells Boston Plans For Postwar World Order

Continued from Page 1

should be entirely disarmed, their criminal leadership punished for their acts of horror and betrayal of civilization. But no wholesale reprisals against civilian populations should be countenanced.

"2. To administer the great international airports and airways of the future. We all recognize the significant development in the air that will follow the war. The establishment of air tariffs, of 'rules of the air,' traffic controls, elevation channels for flight in different directions, with various types of planes, the co-ordination of weather data, radio beams and communications and the maintenance of safe and stable airports, all should be a major activity of the United Nations of the World.

"3. To administer the gateways to the seven seas.

"4. To increase trade between the peoples of the world. Only in this way can the general standards of living throughout the world be gradually improved. Only in this way can those countries with high standards of living maintain high standards of living without war. This does not contemplate a sudden change to universal free trade, but it does contemplate embarking upon a definite trend toward increased world trade. Stifling obstructions or heavy dumping of goods should both be avoided, as both break down economic systems and cause world distress.

"5. To increase the literacy and improve the health of the people of the world. This should be approached, not as any Utopian, grandiose idea, but with the definite realization that health and the ability to read and write are the keys to much of the progress of man. This activity should spring from the great universities and medical centers of the world.

"6. To establish an elementary world code of justice and a United Nations Court to administer that code. The code of justice should obviously include provisions protecting minorities, preventing religious persecution and abolishing slavery. The court should be named by the Supreme Courts of the member nations.

"7. To establish a United Nations Legion, consisting of units of air strength, efficient modern naval forces and highly mobilized, mechanized land divisions. The United Nations Legion would enforce the code of justic, support the administration of international airports, airways, sea gateways and insure the continued disarmament of the Axis nations and of outlaw areas. It would be backed by the armed strength maintained by the individual members of the United Nations including our own country. We should maintain good armaments of our own at least for many years. In other words we should not place our entire reliance on this new level of government. But we should partly rely upon a world government in the future.

"The key governmental device to administer these functions under limited powers might well be a United Nations assembly as the parliamentary or legislative body. The representation in this assembly is to be based, not on population, but on a formula to translate the actual influence and authority of the individual nation in the world after this war, into its relative authority and strength in the Parliament.

"The United Nations Council and Council Chairman could be selected and held accountable by this congressional body in much the same method as England and Canada now use.

"Some question may be raised as to the justice of having a United Nations Government administer so many of these activities on a world wide basis, including thereby administration of these matters over nations that are not members of the United Nations group.

"It seems to me that this will be basically no different from the fact that we have in our midst many individual men and women who are not citizens of our country. Hence they have no voice in the decisions as to our government of our laws or our courts. Yet they are under the jurisdiction of our government, our laws and our courts. They have certain rights, duties, responsibilities. In fact, we even take away many of the rights of citizenship for the serious violation of our criminal laws.

"Why then should there not be nations who in the world sphere must abide by the decisions, rules, and justice of a United Nations of the World, even though they are not members?

"Furthermore, the course should always be as clearly defined as possible, through which non-member nations may ultimately become members of the United Nations group.

"We now have a world-wide vision to win the war. We must keep our sights high and maintain a world-wide vision to win an enduring peoples' peace.

Draft Eligibles Asked to Enroll

Men faced with loss of draft deferment by April 1, under the new War Manpower Commission order, today were urged by local officials of the United States Employment Service and Selective Service to register immediately at any U. S. E. S. office, all of which are open from 8:30 through 5:30 p. m., Mondays through Saturdays.

Special arrangements, including longer office hours, may soon be announced by U. S. E. S. and other officials to help get more men, especially those with dependents, into essential jobs in essential industries.

Boston Gets Fresh Supply Of Range Oil

A "sizable quantity" of kerosene has arrived in Boston, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Coordinator of Fuel, announces today.

Colonel Sullivan pointed out, however, that this supply is "merely a stop-gap amount" which must be followed by similar and frequent deliveries if "our problem regarding kerosene is to be met" for the remainder of the heating season.

It would be late afternoon, the Fuel Conservator said, before distribution of the newly arrived supply would get under way. As a result, he continued, consumers probably will not obtain the benefit of the delivery until late today or tomorrow.

"Due to the fact, however, that substantial supplies were distributed through peddlers Sunday and Monday, and that emergency cases have been given priority over other demands, little difficulty should be experienced," Colonel Sullivan said. "In addition, the OPA reducing the value of coupons should reduce the consumption of heating oil," he concluded.

Meanwhile the Petroleum Administration for War exempted operation of farming and mining machinery and equipment from its recent order cutting industrial oil rations 40 per cent. Also added to the exempt list were producers and processors of steel drums and gas cylinders. The order originally exempted bakeries, but PAW said that breweries, laundries, and lumber logging operations were not exempt.

In renewed effort to encourage conversion of home heating plants from oil to coal, the War Production Board announces the opening of a Fuel Conversion Show at 72 Brookline Avenue, Boston, Thursday noon. The show will remain open from noon to 9 p. m., daily as long as there is a public demand for it.

A Wednesday night preview will be held, featuring radiocasts by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and others.

Displayed at the show will be sample sets of conversion grates and accessories for round and rectangular installations, as well as a converted kitchen range. There also will be displayed the space-heating coal stove known es the "Army" stove, capable of heating one to three rooms with solid fuel. It was made available by OPA last week to home owners under certain conditions. Various types of fireplace grates will be shown, including cast iron, steel, ceramic, and glass, and there will be a literature stand offering booklets on fuel conservation, firing methods, manufacturers' equipment information, etc.

Directing the show is Oscar F. Ostby, Assistant Deputy Co-ordinator of Solid Fuels for New England. Manager is Earl R. Gabeler, New England regional chief of the War Production Board's Fuel Conversion Section. A staff of WPB, OPA, and other war agency men will be on hand for consultation at all times.

Bill Seeks Release Of 10,000 Old Cars In State Garages

Herbert J. Danner, head of the automobile scrap section of the War Production Board in New England, told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today that some 10,000 motor vehicles now lying idle in Massachusetts garages and good for nothing but junk could be released under a bill which was given a public hearing today.

The bill, filed by Charles M. Storey, New England Regional Attorney of the WPB, provides that the holder of a lein upon a motor vehicle, on written certificate of an official of an agency of the United States concerned with the collection of metals for war, may sell such car at public auction.

Mr. Storey told the Committee that adoption of this law would eliminate the present necessity for Court proceedings to release these "jalopies" to the scrap drive.

Head of Legion Deplores Clutch of U. S. on States

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 2 (AP)—Asserting there had been a tendency in recent years on the Federal Government's part "to usurp the prerogatives of sovereign states," Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, said today that "such encroachment . . . was absolutely unjustified and unsupported under the Constitution and the law of the land."

Mr. Waring made this statement before a joint session of the Maine Legislature.

These encroachments, he said, resulted largely from the depression when "local and state governments, faced with difficult problems, took the easy road of accepting Federal aid and thereby pawned part of their independence." The tendency was furthered, he added, by "modern, stream-lined interpretations of our Federal Government."

He advised the Assembly to keep legislation to the minimum "absolutely necessary in our war effort and in the proper administration of the state's affairs."

He also urged preservation of governmental merit systems; reduction of all nonessential governmental expenditures, and elimination of unnecessary boards, bureaus and commissions.

Describing a capitalistic Government as "one that protects private enterprise and encourages personal initiative," Mr. Waring added:

"Our theory of government has provided and guaranteed the protection that permitted the great industrial growth that has now enabled us to become the arsenal of the world, and this industrial growth was no subsidized growth."

New Coast Guard Fireboat Propelled by Water Pressure

Designed primarily to enable fire fighters to "reach" conflagrations under piers, a new type of shallow-draft fireboat, built in a foundry rather than shipyard, and propelled by jets of water sent at high pressure through a special nozzle on the underside of the hull, is today a part of the fleet of Boston Harbor Coast Guard firefighters.

The new craft is one of 30 built for the fire division of the Coast Guard service. Nine are to be assigned to this area, supplementing the fleet of regular Coast Guard and City fireboats already in service.

Built at Prospect, Ohio, and brought to Boston on a flat car, the new fireboat can be re-shipped from here in the same manner to any inland lake or pond where needed to aid in combatting fire, officials point out today. Weight of the 30.6-foot craft, with all equipment, is 18,500 pounds. It is an all-welded, self-bailing vessel, with four Chrysler motors and four special Deluge centridrive pumps which not only provide for throwing streams of water at the rate of 2,000 gallons a minute, but for propulsion of the craft as well.

There is no propellor nor rudder on the craft. One man stationed on a platform, aft, can direct and control the craft by means of lever valves, sending the craft ahead, astern, or sideways. He can also turn the craft around in her own length.

Boston Attorney Friedman Appointed Grove Receiver

Lee M. Friedman, Boston attorney, with offices at 30 State Street, was today appointed receiver for the New Cocoanut Grove, Inc., operator of the night-club where nearly 500 fire fatalities occurred last Nov. 28.

Arthur Black, Federal Referee in Bankruptcy made the appointment, in the Federal Building. The Federal action supersedes the State action, under which two temporary receivers were appointed shortly after the fire. All assets are now being turned over to Mr. Friedman, it was pointed out.

The appointment followed the filing on Jan. 15 of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy by creditors having claims for merchandise. These were: Boston Drug and Beverage Corporation, $2,948; the Handy Beer and Wine Co., $1,725; and Abraham Gordon, $1,486.

The sum of $10,000 was set as the bonds to be posted by Mr. Friedman, which may be increased if the assets are found to warrant the higher figure. The hearing lasted about an hour and a half this morning.

Referee Black refused a request to have a co-receiver appointed, saying that in most cases co-receivers result in too much divided authority.

Principal assets of the corporation were listed as beverages valued at about $100,000, which the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue has impounded, pending tax investigation of tax status.

Federal Restrictions on Autos Found Reducing Tire and Car Thefts

The average earnings of 531,473 workers employed in manufacturing in Massachusetts climbed another 76 cents during December to reach $39.12 a week, it is reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries. Again this sets an all-time record in the Commonwealth for industrial pay.

Here are some facts about the phenomenal employment and income produced by the war demand as indicated by the State's Division of Labor Statistics:

The increase in average weekly earnings in manufacturing during the past year amounted to $7.89, or 20.2 per cent. The average in December of 1941 was $31.23.

The number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments rose 7.9 per cent during the year. The total amount paid in wages weekly jumped 34.4 per cent.

Forty-three per cent of the 2,112 representative establishments covered by the monthly survey were engaged in December wholly or partly on war orders. These 908 concerns had a total of 325,464 wage earners, or 61.2 per cent of all embraced by the survey.

Employment in industry continued its expansion in December by an increase of 9,288 workers, or 1.8 per cent. The total weekly pay roll of the 2,112 plants in December reached $20,793,646. This was $761,379 more than in November, or 3.8 per cent.

Principal war industries of Massachusetts in December were in the order named: electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; woolen and worsted goods; shipbuilding; machine and small working tools; cotton goods; and foundry and machine shop products. These six industries employed 192,212 workers on war production.

Evidence of the record advance of business activity in New England is furnished anew by the New England Council. Its index shows December equalled the previous high of the year, which came in June. Business ran 142.1 per cent of normal in December, the Council reports.

Nazi Air Raid On East Coast Held Possible

The danger of an east coast bombing is now greater than ever before, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, today told the opening session of the first inter-regional civilian defense training conference on the Atlantic coast.

"Like a wolf badly hurt and brought to bay, Hitler can be expected now more than ever before to make the east coast of America the target before he is eliminated," the regional civilian defense chief asserted before officials from Washington, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the six New England States.

"The last act of this murderous bloody drama is being enacted upon the world stage, and he is sure to make one final gesture before the curtain falls," Mr. Loughlin said. "That gesture might very well be an aerial assault anywhere on the east coast from Maine to Florida."

He told the officials who are meeting in the Office of Civilian Defense headquarters at 17 Court Street that the warning of a possible air attack, though repeated many times before, could not be stressed too much at this time.

The conference is being held to co-ordinate the OCD training program and the parts played by the Army, State Guard, Coast Guard, emergency medical services, and recruiting and morale divisions, and the use of models and illustrations by instructors.

Boot & Shoe Club Meeting

The Boston Boot and Shoe Club will hold its next meeting on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, at the Empire Ball Room of the Hotel Vendome. Col. Jack Major of Kentucky, humorist, will be guest speaker, and Francis C. Donovan, Club President and Boston leather merchant, will be toastmaster.

Coastal OCD Officials Confer

By a Staff Photographer

Attending First Eastern Inter-regional Meeting

Left to Right—Lieut. H. F. Shepard, U. S. Coast Guard; Col. Frank A. McNamee, Jr., Assistant Regional Director, New York; Joseph M. Loughlin, OCD chief in New England; Col. Augustine S. Janeway, head of the OCD training section in Washington, D. C., and Dr. Kenneth L. Heaton, principal OCD consultant in Washington.

British Lease-Lend Aid Given Liberally to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Britain has helped to fill the vast needs of the American overseas army there through reciprocal aid and, in some instances, according to Maj. George A. Spiegelberg, U. S. supply officer in London who testified today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the Lease-Lend Act extension hearing, "stripped themselves in order that our forces might be properly equipped."

Members of Congress learned today from this first hand testimony that lease-lend is not a one-way affair but that, through "reciprocal aid" American troops are getting, promptly and cheerfully from the British, every thing that officers request which it is in the British power to give.

In the supply line this includes everything from cement mixers to tents and towels. It means free use of British transportation, communications and power, light, water and gas facilities. It means requisitioning of "numberless buildings," sharing or transfer of British air fields and similar facilities, and the constant use of British civilian labor, paid by the British, and varying in number from 12,000 to 25,000.

More than this, according to the first-hand testimony presented to Congress today, in the North African campaign direct and dramatic supplies were turned over.

The witness said: "We received, among other things, over 3,800 tons of ammunition, artillery for a U. S. division, 80,000 tons of coal, over 2,000 tons of British rations, a substantial number of balanced medical maintenance units (a medical maintenance unit includes enough medical supplies for 100,000 men for 30 days), and 30,000 tons of engineer equipment.

"In addition to all of the foregoing, U. S. components with the British First Army are supplied entirely by the United Kingdom with all common items, i. e., items used by both U. S. and British forces."

British aid is given "unstintingly," the witness said. He cited one instance. Shortly before the African expedition it was discovered American planes needed radio equipment somewhat different from that used in Britain.

"Pursuant to an emergency request, the RAF turned over to our forces every single piece of radio equipment of the type desired that was then available in the United Kingdom. They stripped themselves in order that our forces might be properly equipped."

The construction program alone undertaken by the British for U. S. forces in the United Kingdom will cost $560,000,000 when completed, the witness said. But the British are not putting a specific dollar-and-cents value on much of the material turned over to their American allies. Last summer American forces attempted for a while to "place a dollar value on reciprocal aid received" and at that time the U. S. Engineer Corps "estimated that approximately half a division would be engaged in valuing reciprocal aid received if accurate records were to be maintained."

The British took the position they lacked the manpower and materials to keep the check of the dollar valuation, Major Spiegelberg declared. What was important to them, he said, was that they had "obligated themselves to deliver—and have delivered" everything which American forces required.

Measured in ships' tons, however, the seven-months' British supplies, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1942, given to Americans, came to 1,121,786. A "ship's ton" is 40 cubic feet or a deadweight ton, whichever occupies the less space.

Enumerating these free items the witness listed at one point "all available British supplies, except cosmetics, for sales commissary stores, which are resold for cash to U. S. troops by the U. S. Army and the proceeds retained."

More important even than reciprocal aid, the witness said, was "the spirit of co-operation which they evidence."

If Americans ask for something, cost is not a factor and the proof of need is the American standard and not the British standard. Thus American troops shivered in barracks which the British Army heats to only 60 degrees for its own troops.

"Upon our representation that this was inadequate for U. S. forces," the witness said, "it was instantly agreed that we should be supplied sufficient fuel to heat our quarters to a minimum of 65 degrees.

"Similar instances could be multiplied indefinitely."

'White Collar' Team Aids War Effort

Wide World

Cleveland Civilians Hold Two Jobs

R. D. Tubaugh (left), a junior high school teacher, starts his split shift at the Warner & Swasey assembly plant in Cleveland, Ohio, as King A. Wilmot, lawyer, finishes his. They are one of the teams of white-collar men who work four-hour shifts each at the factory turning out machines for war after filling regular eight-hour daytime jobs. Two white-collar workers thus make one blue-collar factory worker in in the war effort contribution. They receive the regular hourly rate of pay for their work.

Guani Extols Moral Force Of Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The force of the Americas, enhanced by its struggle for worldwide liberty, will in time come to be the greatest force in history, for it has the power of justice and civilization, according to Dr. Alberto Guani, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice-President-Elect of Uruguay.

Guest of honor at a dinner sponsored by the Pan-American Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night when the society's gold medal for conspicuous service was bestowed upon him, Dr. Guani declared that this force shall have command "over all else in the future, imposing the moral law the world over." No one country can consider itself independent of responsibilities to the other countries that form the international community, he held.

"When the hour of peace arrives," he continued, "the moral law will have to be re-established in the mutual relations of the nations. There will be need to coordinate the economic agencies for understanding, in keeping with the new realities that steadily arise from this profound crisis.

"There will be need to establish common standards among the different political and social organs of the countries of this continent, such as shall in the future insure perfect cohesion in the common defense of democratic ideals."

Dr. Guani said his country had defined its position toward the cause of freedom when the war broke out by sparing no effort in behalf of the triumph of the democratic cause and working for the solidarity of the countries of America, "with a view later on to setting up in the period of peace a regime of international life in which force and violence have been done away with forever, as the monstrous things that they are."

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Pan-American Society, also spoke. The Mayor declared that the United States must make it clear to the entire world that it has "broken down the myth of the great nations and their exploitation of small nations which has been the curse of Europe."

Dr. Guani also was honored at a luncheon given by Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, at the Union Club yesterday.

New Law-Making Season Sees States Behind War

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Forty-two governors marched up before assembled joint sessions of 42 state legislatures during past weeks and laid down the outlines of what is probably the most important state legislative season in the nation's history.

The chief executives told the lawmakers what they would like to see done, and what they would like to see not done, in the way of both new laws and old ones.

They pleaded for fullest co-operation in the war effort, steps to provide adequate postwar planning, greater economy, and, what is likely of first importance to many, no new taxes.

The lawmakers listened respectfully, applauded generously, and turned with the usual independence of American state legislators to the job of working up programs that fit in with their own plans. In some states those plans will coincide with the governor's. In others they will diverge at some important, many unimportant, spots.

In so far as party is concerned in state government this year it's about six of one and a half dozen of the other. There are exactly 24 Republican governors, and exactly 24 Democratic governors. Control of the legislatures follows generally along this line, except that only in the states of the solid South is there always a clear cut majority. In other words, the Democrats have undisputed control in those southern states, but in the North, where in most instances the Republicans have retained or regained control, it is still too often by only a small margin.

At any rate the no new tax suggestion was universal, except that Gov. Walter W. Bacon, of Delaware, asked new cigarette and income levies, and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio proposed a new truck-weight tax.

This position on taxation was not surprising in view of the fact that most states have large surpluses in their treasuries, derived chiefly from increased revenues through income and sales taxes.

Although most governors took the stand that despite these surpluses taxes should not be cut or other inflationary steps taken, some urged action of the sort which those in Washington who are fighting inflationary tendencies have advised against.

Pros and Cons in Taxes

Both Gov. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, and Gov. Harold Stassen, of Minnesota, pleaded vigorously against tax cuts. On the other hand Gov. Herbert O'Conor, of Maryland, proposed reducing the 2 per cent state income tax, retroactive on 1942 income, Gov. M. Q. Sharpe of South Dakota asked outright repeal of his state's income tax, Gov. Earl Snell of Oregon asked his legislature to consider cutting the property tax, and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio asked removal of the state sales tax on hotel and restaurant food and on medical prescriptions.

Gov. Dwight W. Green, of Illinois, elected on a platform containing a plank promising repeal of the state's 2 per cent sales tax, now opposes this as inflationary and has urged investment of part of the state's surplus funds in War Bonds.

There was little partisanship disclosed in the extent or vigor of proposals by these chief executives for steps to tune state activities in more closely with the war program. All stressed the need for co-operation, in matters ranging from highway speed limits to health and public welfare. Governors of at least 10 states—Arizona, Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont—asked their legislatures to grant them broad emergency powers.

Several suggested reorganization of state defense councils and the granting of more funds for their work. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, suggested an "over-all" war council for his state, to handle manpower and materials as well as other defense problems, a sort of little War Production Board.

Mail-Order Renewals For B. C, E, R Drivers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 2

Holders of B, C, E and R gasoline ration books were provided with a method of renewing expired books by mail.

The Office of Price Administration said local boards will mail out application forms to persons whose rations are expiring, and permit answers by mail.

Plan Is Bared For Seizure Of Cars and Tires

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A War Department recommendation for the seizure of an estimated 7,000,000 private passenger automobiles and the fifth tire on all the nation's 27,000,000 passenger vehicles went into the record of a congressional committee studying the rubber situation today.

It came from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, one of three witnesses who testified yesterday concerning a bitter priorities fight between the Army and the Navy on one side and William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, on the other.

Mr. Patterson told a joint House Naval-Military Committee that seven recommendations he had made to Mr. Jeffers last December for conservation of rubber had not been acted on.

In addition to seizing all passenger car spare tires and all passenger vehicles in excess of 20,000,000—the owners to be reimbursed by the Government—Mr. Patterson said he had recommended a ban on all Sunday and holiday driving that was not directly connected with the war effort; a ban on the long distance hauling of freight and passengers by trucks and busses; restriction of the use of commercial trucks, including a prohibition against carrying such articles as beverages and luxuries; wider use of reclaimed rubber for truck and bus tires, and requisitioning by the Government of all surplus truck tires.

The 7,000,000 passenger cars which Mr. Patterson suggested be seized would be junked for scrap metal under his proposal. Included in the number that could be done without, he said, were 3,000,000 extra cars in families owning more than one vehicle.

Mr. Patterson did not suggest a procedure for selecting cars to be condemned, nor did he say why the recommendations were not acted on.

Testimony yesterday made it evident that the fight for materials priorities had been so vigorous that on at least one occasion the armed services appealed semi-successfully to the White House from a decision of Donald Nelson, War Production Director.

This appeal, Mr. Patterson said, was made with Mr. Nelson's consent when the services feared a high priority for construction of synthetic rubber plants would seriously retard the aviation gasoline and escort vessel programs.

As a result of the appeal, which it was learned was handled in the President's absence by James F. Byrnes, Economic Director, Mr. Patterson said neither the services nor Mr. Jeffers got what they wanted, all parties yielding some ground.

College for Japanese, As Others Serve, Protested

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 2 (AP)—Arizona legislators will send a memorial to President Roosevelt and Congress protesting a proposal to allow Japanese-Americans in relocation centers to attend college while American youths are called for military duty.

The State Senate unanimously passed the memorial yesterday. The House of Representatives approved it last week. It does not require signature of the Governor.

Mine Workers Opening Drive For Pay Rise in Soft Coal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The policy committee of the United Mine Workers is meeting this afternoon to open officially a campaign to crack the War Labor Board's "Little Steel" formula and get a "substantial" increase for 450,000 bituminous miners.

President John L. Lewis called the meeting unusually early—six weeks in advance of negotiations with the operators for a new contract. The purpose, according to the U. M. W. Journal, is "to give the coal industry ample time to give fullest consideration to the necessity of granting substantial wage increases, as well as manpower and supply problems, and the growing demand for coal."

The common guess is that the policy committee will construe "substantial" to mean about $2 a day.

Mr. Lewis, since sending out the formal call for the meeting, termed the Little Steel formula "arbitrary and miserably stupid" and said the WLB "violates the Government [no strike] agreement with labor each day that it operates."

Wage increases designed to offset rising living costs are limited by the Little Steel formula to 15 per cent of the January, 1941, levels. Operators say the bituminous miners obtained at least that much in the spring of 1941.

Increases into which the cost of living factor does not enter, however, are not limited to the Little Steel formula. The Board's policy permits increases to correct inequalities, "to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

This gives Mr. Lewis a considerable field outside the Little Steel formula. It may be, of course, that Mr. Lewis has explored the field and found it barren for his purposes. Official figures are not available, but it is known that the Board has approved scores of increases beyond the Little Steel formula. Most of these cases involved the elimination of inequalities.

In addition, manpower might be made an issue, although that would require the support of Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, and possibly the Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, Secretary Harold L. Ickes. The WLB has said it would not grant increases on a manpower basis on its own initiative.

Mr. Lewis' union is not the first to strike out for a liberalization of the Little Steel formula. The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Electrical Workers and the United Auto Workers have been demanding a higher ceiling on the ground that living costs have mounted five to seven per cent since the formula was promulgated and further rises are expected. The Allied Printing Trades Unions in New York are among the latest to join the movement.

Dies Demands Congress Purge Government Agencies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Congress today was faced with the demand of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas to purge the Government of "irresponsible, unrepresentative, crackpot and radical bureaucrats" by withholding funds from the agencies employing them.

Republicans and Democrats applauded Mr. Dies yesterday as he made a two-hour speech, in which he voiced direct charges of communistic affiliations against some two score persons in Government positions.

But, when he finished, Representative Will Rogers (D) of California, son of the late humorist, in his first speech since becoming a member of the House, said:

Disagrees

"I should like it to be known that I disagree with the sentiments expressed, the flamboyant manner of expression used, and the use of this great forum as a means of what we in Hollywood would call personal publicity."

Mr. Dies told the House that persons of un-American views have engaged in a conspiracy to "smear Congress and discredit its members."

"Devotees of totalitarianism," said Mr. Dies, attempt "to pin the Nazi label on those who do not agree with all policies of the present administration."

The Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities discussed in detail the case of Maurice Parmelee, who he said was dismissed by the Board of Economic Warfare after the Dies Committee gave publicity to a book bearing Parmelee's name and entitled "Nudism in Modern Life." The book, Mr. Dies said, "advocated the practice of universal nudism in office and factory."

"The great bureaucratic fraternity, however, was not to leave Parmelee jobless for long," Mr. Dies continued. "He is now employed as an economist by the Railroad Retirement Board at a salary of $4,600."

"Contempt Unfounded"

"Time and again," Mr. Dies shouted, "a similar thing has occurred. A bureaucrat exposed in one agency, and fired as a result of that exposure, has been picked up by another agency of the Government. The contempt which these bureaucrats have for the Congress which appropriates their salaries is unbounded."

At one point, turning away from Government employees, Mr. Dies asked "What was the reason Marshall Field (owner of the New York newspaper PM and the Chicago Sun) would contribute large sums of money to known Communist organizations?" He added, "Here is a man who by his great wealth is financing publications and organizations that attack not one member, not five members, but a majority of the members of this House as secret sympathizers and agents of our enemies."

Mr. Dies listed as those having "Communist affiliations" or being "irresponsible, unrepresentative crackpots and radican bureaucrats":

Frederick L. Schuman, chief political analyst of the Federal Communications paid $5,800 a year.
Goodwin B. Watson, chief broadcast analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, paid $6,500.
William E. Dodd, Jr., Federal Communications Commission.
Paul R. Porter, chief of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Branch of the War Production Board.
John Herling, principal business consultant, Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.
Paul P. Brissenden, consultant in the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee of WPB.
David J. Saposs, assistant to the chief of Labor Division, WPB.
Maurice Parmelee, economist, Railroad Retirement Board.
Harold Loeb, senior economist in Building Materials, WPB.
Sam Schmerler, policy consultant, Social Security Board.
Emil Jack Lever, head labor adviser, War Production Board.
David Lasser, senior labor economist, WPB.
Tom Tippett, assistant chief, Rent Section, Office of Price Administration.
Henry G. Alsberg, senior feature writer office of War Production.
David Karr, assistant chief, Foreign Language Division, OWI.
Guiseppi Facci, senior foreign language adviser, OWI.
David Wahl, associate analyst, Board of Economic Warfare.
Hugh Miller, senior attorney, Bituminous Coal Commission.
Walter Gellhorn, assistant general counsel, New York Office of OPA.
Jack Fahy, principal liaison officer, Board of Economic Warfare.
Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands.
Merle Vincent, Director Hearings Branch, Department of Labor.
Gardner Jackson, until recently a Department of Agriculture economist.
Alice Barrows, special in school buildings, Office of Education.
William Pickens, principal securities promotion specialist, Treasury Department.
Arthur F. Goldschmidt, special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.
Marcus I. Goldman, employed by Department of Interior.
Leonard Emil Mins, Office of Strategic Services.
Henry T. Hunt, special assistant to the general counsel, Federal Works Agency.
Mary McLeod Bethune, National Youth Administration.
Harry C. Lamberton, head attorney, Rural Electrification Administration.
T. A. Bisson, principal economic analyst, Board of Economic Warfare.
Katherine Kellock, Board of Economic Warfare.
Jay Deiss, senior editor-writer, Federal Security Agency.
Milton V. Freeman, assistant solicitor, Securities and Exchange Commission.
George Slaff, principal attorney, Federal Power Commission.
A. C. Shire, Director of the technical division, Federal Public Housing Authority.
Edward Scheunemann, assistant attorney, OPA.

U. S. Medal Given To Heroic Native On Guadalcanal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A six-foot native of Guadalcanal whose English is of the pidgin variety but whose courage is of the high order common to heroes the world over has been awarded a Silver Star Medal by the United States for withstanding terrific tortures rather than give the Japanese information about Marine positions on Guadalcanal.

A former member of a savage tribe in the island, the hero, Sergeant Major Vouza of the British Constabulary, previously had been awarded the British decoration for valor by King George VI. Sergeant Major Vouza was on a mission for the Marines to locate suspected enemy lookout stations Aug. 27 when he went beyond Japanese lines and was captured.

The citation said that he was "lashed to a tree, where, rather than break his faith or betray his trust, he submitted to brutal and fiendish torture."

"Severely bayonetted about the chest and throat and left for dead," the citation continued, "Sergeant Major Vouza, with great strength and almost superhuman endurance, extricated himself from his bonds and made his way back to our lines with valuable information concerning the enemy Japanese."

Four Navy Captains Up for Promotions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Four Navy captains, including the man who was in charge of the Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked there, were nominated by President Roosevelt today to Rear Admiral.

The Pearl Harbor yard chief, upon whose shouders fell responsibility for making initial repairs to vessels and installations damaged Dec. 7, 1941, is Capt. Claude S. Gillette, whose usual residence was given as Crete, Neb. He is at present assigned as manager of the Puget Sound (Wash.) Navy Yard.

The other three men nominated for promotion are Captains Howard Fithian Kingman, of Chevy Chase, Md., and Frank A. Braisted of Coronado, Calif., who have commands at sea; and Sherman S. Kennedy, of Saginaw, Mich., manager of the Navy Yard at New York, N. Y.

Women Cancel Meeting; Express Own Opinion

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 2

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, announced that in compliance with requests from the Office of Defense Transportation, the Federation has canceled its convention scheduled for May 10-15 in Indianapolis.

With the announcement, Mrs. Whitehurst issued a statement saying that many Federation members had expressed the opinion that various government departmental conferences "also create transportation difficulties, and are nonessential, extravagant and unwise."

'Win War but Win the Peace' Movement Grows in Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2—It must be total victory not only in war but in peace and if winning the war is nothing more than beating our aggressors, it only amounts to a lull between wars. We had as much as that 20 years ago. It must be peace as definitely organized as the war has been. And public opinion must be directed toward planning now for an organized postwar peace.

This was the theme and basis of discussion in an institute held here Jan. 26-27, sponsored by the Seattle Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. "We must win the war to win the peace," Prof. C. Eden Quainton of the University of Washington explained, and added, "without the latter the first doesn't much matter." While Prof. Linden A. Mander, also of the University of Washington observed, "Unless we do win the peace, winning the war will be a barren victory."

The meeting here was the last in a series of coastwise conferences with a summary of what has been accomplished. All major cities of the coast now have commissions, Seattle having announced the organization of such a group with a nucleus fund for its maintenance.

Los Angeles has a commission of 108 members including persons from two labor groups, Hollywood, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Education, and others. In San Francisco the work stems from the International House of the Carnegie Foundation, and in Portland the commission has a list of 75 speakers sent out to talk organization for peace. In Tacoma speakers from Seattle found deeply interested audiences.

Last summer a coastwise series of conferences were held "at which the converted came and returned home pleased, but that was all," as explained by Professor Quainton, who went on to say that this time there was a job to be done and leaders to be found and trained to do it.

From Los Angeles up the coast to Seattle, men from the universities have taken the leadership, although outstanding professors in internationalism are mostly "back in Washington, D. C." In Palo Alto the Free World Forum is made up of both representatives from Leland Stanford University and townspeople.

As seen by Professor Mander, the peace must be an economic as well as political settlement and the economic machinery which has handled United Nations warfare must be converted to its promotion.

Social justice, Professor Mander continued, is not limited by political boundaries. Just as it has been a total war so it must be total economic interdependence. Nations must not be handed over to the tyranny of hunger and chaos. It is a job in which governments must take the leadership, not one that can be turned over to relief agencies.

In the work of correcting maladjustments, all such organizations as the Red Cross and other social agencies must have their part, according to members of the commissions. Labor must share and the Chamber of Commerce must serve in reorganizing the capital markets of the world. There must be a rebuilding of the universities, just as there was after World War I, especially of the universities of China. The churches must be ready, that out of the suffering of this war truth and morality may find expression.

The isolation attitude was deplored by speakers throughout the conference. Often this attitude masks under an intense love of country and faith in the invulnerability of the sovereign state. "In this war," Dr. Mander said, "it has been found that a modern sovereign state for protection is as outmoded as a feudal castle."

On the same subject, Dr. Emily Hickman of the New Jersey College for Women and one of the chief speakers at all coast conferences, said that love of nation, exclusive of the interest of others, is contrary both to the Declaration of Independence with its tenet that all men were created free and equal and to our basic faith as a Christian nation in the brotherhood of man.

Spanish Republican Refugees Criticize U. S. Envoy's Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Sharp remarks have been passed here among Spanish Republican refugees regarding the Madrid speech of U. S. Ambassador to Spain, Carlton J. Hayes, in which he expressed assurances that no political or social change will be effected in Spain through intervention of the United States or of refugee Spaniards.

The numerous expatriated citizens from Franco Spain, including many of the leading members of the Loyalist Government, have supported the United States unqualifiedly in the belief that an ultimate victory of the democracies would bring a restoration of some form of democratic government, or at least a government by public choice, to Spain through intervention of the United Nations.

The viewpoint expressed by leading refugees in regard to the Ambassador's remarks is that, if he were speaking on instructions from Washington, the stand he is reflecting contradicts the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the thesis of the Four Freedoms and many other declarations made in recent months by President Roosevelt.

In the discussions which the speech aroused here—where every event in Spain is watched closely—the opinion has been expressed that the United States is playing a purely opportunistic role both in Spain and in France. The Spanish policy is criticized for maintaining diplomatic relations with Franco, the recently renewed trade relations, offers to guard Spain's art treasures, and general soft-handed methods reflecting a reluctance to offend.

While admitting the need for practical politics, these critics have nevertheless treated somewhat sarcastically the Ambassador's statement that the North Americans are the "Don Quixotes" of the 20th century."

The newspaper "Excelsior" which follows perhaps more closely than any other newspaper in the capital the reaction of the Spaniards in Mexico to questions pertaining to Spain, featuring at the same time cable dispatches from Spain, carried a front-page story headed "Commotion over Declarations of Hayes." Interviews with several Spanish Republicans were quoted, among them was one with Alvaro de Albornoz, Ex-Minister of Justice and Ex-President of Constitutional Guarantees of Republican Spain. His viewpoint is understood to be in line with that of the Republicans as a group.

"My impression is that the Ambassador of the United States in Madrid, wishing to ingratiate himself with Franco, has rendered feeble service to President Roosevelt, because he has taken a position devaluating the significance the great President has given the war," he said.

Army Air Mishaps Under Peace Rate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The War Department reported Jan. 30 that the accident rate for Army planes in the United States is lower now than in the 10-year peacetime period between 1930 and 1940.

Some figures were made public in a letter from Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, to Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina. Senator Maybank said he had received many communications calling attention to fatal air accidents and had asked the War Department for data.

Mr. Lovett reported that activities in the Army Air Forces had been expanded in the past year "beyond the realization of even the best informed public."

Mr. Lovett explained that the slight increase in percentage of fatalities resulted from two factors, the increase in speed and weight of modern planes and the increase in the size of the crews.

"Since a larger number of men are frequently involved in a single accident today," he noted, "the rate of fatalities per 1,000 hours had increased 0.05 per cent compared with the 10-year average.

"These figures are striking, and especially so when it is realized that our training schools and operational training units are operating under pressure of war. Furthermore, before sending combat crews into combat theaters in varying climatic conditions completely around the world, it is necessary to train them in a variety of weather conditions so that, when they meet the enemy in life and death combat, they will not have the added hazard of running into flying conditions and weather with which they are not experienced."

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Pension Fund Trustees Win Tax-Phase Appeal

Trustees of a pension fund who were formerly in business as a partnership and paying pensions to retired employees are entitled to deduct from their individual income tax returns such portions of the fund's income as were actually paid to beneficiaries, after the business has been sold to others.

But total income from securities, used to build up and maintain the pension fund is taxable and must be reported on the individual returns of the trustees.

This is the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in reversing today the judgment of the Federal District Court in three related cases that were tried and decided together at Boston in favor of the Government.

The Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that the "judgments of the District Court are vacated and the case is remanded to that court for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

The case involves one of Boston's old business houses, the partnership of Chase & Sanborn, founded in 1878, and continuously engaged in business until July 16, 1929, when it was sold to Standard Brands, Inc.

For a number of years prior to the time of the sale the men who were partners at that time provided pensions or allowances to employees who retired after serving the firm long and faithfully, the opinion set forth. This had been done "as a matter of moral rather than legal obligation." The firm at that time had between 400 and 500 employees. The new owners declined to continue the pension policy.

In consequence, the partners agreed in advance of the sale that each one should contribute a certain portion of his share of the purchase price to be paid by Standard Brands, Inc., to be held in trust for the purpose of paying pensions to former employees of Chase & Sanborn. The fund was established chiefly of shares of first preferred stock in Standard Brands, having an approximate value of $800,000.

In their original returns for the taxable years each of the trustees included in his gross income return so much of the income of the trust as was attributable to his proportionate contribution to the fund, although the money was held in the fund for disbursement to the beneficiaries. The income taxes were paid accordingly, the opinion said.

The trustees later brought three suits to recover alleged overpayment of income taxes for 1936, 1937 and 1938, amounting in all to $12,586, contending that the income of the pension fund was not legally taxable to the grantors, and in the alternative, that if the grantors were required to include in their gross income, the income of the trust they were entitled to deduct as business expenses on their individual returns their respective portions of the income of the trust which were actually paid to the employee beneficiaries. The District Court ruled against the taxpayers on both points.

Open International Night

Friday evening will be Open International Night at the International Institute. The Junior League Glee Club will present a group of songs by American composers, and Will Ayer, old-time fiddler, will entertain with a medley of fiddle tunes. Eloise H. Linscott, author of "Fold Songs of Old New England," will contribute her story to the evening's fun, and there will be dancing, too, and refreshments. The program begins at 8 o'clock.

'El' May Hire Women Bus Or Car Operators

Boston today became the second New England city, and possibly the fourth city in the United States, to consider the employment of women as streetcar or bus operators to replace male operators lost through the draft or enlistments.

In their annual report yesterday to the Massachusetts Legislature, the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway stated that the management is giving consideration to the employment of women in the car service. Applications have, in fact, been received from women for work in this capacity, the trustees said, and a standard of requirements for women operators has been set up. How soon women may be employed, the trustees could not determine.

Bridgeport, Conn., a survey discloses, is now the only other New England city employing women as transport operators. The Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company has four women as bus operators on its lines in that city.

Last July women made their appearance as conductors on San Francisco's Market Street Railway, while, as 1943 began, women were being hired by Detroit's municipal system to begin training as conductors only.

Financially the El was "in the black" for the first time in many years, the trustees reporting a net profit of $924,204 for 1942—the first profit since 1929 and the largest under public ownership.

December, 1942, was also the greatest passenger carrying month in the road's history, the statement said.

Women's Activities: Point Rationing Discussed

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Point rationing will precipitate a "terrific culinary revolution," according to Mrs. Charles Higginson, who spoke at the Women's City Club this morning.

But that is something to be welcomed rather than feared, she told her audience. "We shall simply be forced to widen our menu horizons," she explained. She believes the study of alternate foods and food values, which all housewives will have to make, will constitute a culinary education that will prove as valuable to us in the future as in the present emergency.

Mrs. Higginson, who is on the staff of the War Economy Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, discussed the latest official reports on point rationing, and Miss Mary R. Heard, reviewed "The Why of Rationing." Formerly executive secretary of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Miss Heard is now an information specialist in the Department of Agriculture.

The American system of point rationing is based on the English pattern, but the latter could not be taken over directly in this country because English eating habits are so different from ours, Mrs. Higginson explained.

Not Specific

War Ration Book No. 2 will probably be distributed through the schools, she said, as was War Ration Book No. 1. The latter is commonly called the Sugar Ration Book. The new books contain blue and red coupons. The blue are to be used first for the processed foods rationing program. This includes canned soups and canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. The red stamps will be used later for meat rationing.

Mrs. Higginson could not be specific about how many cans each housewife will be allowed, for the final details still have not been worked out. It is to the people's benefit however, that the plan has not been completed, she said, for the delay indicates that it is being worked out carefully.

Five cans is the latest official estimate of the number each person will be allowed to have in reserve on the pantry shelf, Mrs. Higginson said, but she will not be surprised if that figure is changed before March 1. The conflicting estimates which have been reported in the papers do not, she emphasized, indicate a state of confusion on the part of those working out the plan. Rather do they show how complicated the problem is, and not until the whole business comes out officially, she added, will women really know how many cans they are entitled to have without taking from their points.

Although point rationing is going to cut down the use of processed foods more than we have any idea of, according to Mrs. Higginson, the situation will be pleasanter than now, she thinks, because we shall know exactly what we have to face.

Food Picture

"Point rationing is going to focus our attention on the overall food picture instead of on local shortages," she concluded, "and the more thought we give to the influence it is going to have on the whole situation, the better prepared we shall be to use our first month's rations intelligently."

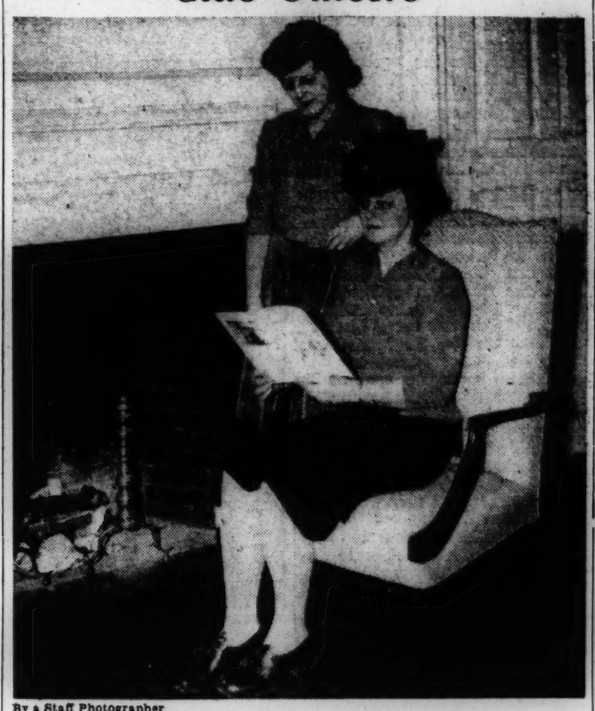
Miss Heard reiterated what the Government has been telling us of the reason why there must be rationing. "The demand for food for military use has grown more rapidly than the supply," she said. "Last year we sent our allies about 7½ per cent of our food. That was less than our own increase in food production.

"This year we've got to keep our men on foreign fronts supplied three months ahead and we must pour food into Russia, China, England, Africa and anywhere our armed forces go. In December for the first time the shipments to Russia were larger than the combined shipments to the United Kingdom and other British destinations. About half of our canned and dried fruits and vegetables have been reserved for military use.

"This means less food here at home—and at a time when more people have money to buy good food. There will be enough for us. Food Administrator Wickard has said we will not be hungry. We shall be able to have a healthful, balanced diet if we co-operate with the farmers in as many ways as we can."

Such co-operation includes saving, victory gardening, and rationing, she went on. "It is as important to save a pound of food as to produce it," Miss Heard emphasized, "and by raising plenty of green vegetables in our own back yards or a community garden we can free much-needed freight cars for shipping food to processing plants and embarkation ports."

Club Officers



By a Staff Photographer

In Jamaica Plain Headquarters

Officers of the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, which met this afternoon: Mrs. Marguerite D. High, President, standing, and Mrs. F. Edward Anderson, Vice-President. The picture was taken before the fireplace in Loring-Greenough House, the Club's own headquarters.

Consul Arriving

The new British Consul General at Boston, Anthony George, is expected to arrive tonight, although it will be a few days more before he takes over his duties from the retiring Consul General, Hugh Alexander Ford.

Mr. George was until recently British Consul General at Shanghai. He entered the Consular Service in 1908 and for 30 years has held various posts in China.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 3

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—8:00 p. m.—Hello Children. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:28 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 18.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events: Frederick Kuh. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London 8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News & Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ3, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Rex Harrison & Kay Hammond in "French Without Tears." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 18.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:10 p. m.—News! Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Deep Melody.
6:45 p. m.—Time to Dance.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Le Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes & Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (443), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review": Army activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta": Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Free Religion as Peace Need

Religious freedom emerged as the most vital to world peace in a discussion of "The Four Freedoms" yesterday before the Quincy City Federation of Women's Organizations.

All the speakers emphasized the value of spiritual freedom and brought out that true religion, whatever its name, develops men and women of good will. It is men and women of good will who make and maintain peace, they said. The best machinery for world peace will fail without such men and women to run it, it was agreed.

Freedom of speech, of press, from fear and want, of religion were discussed in turn by Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles, a past president of the Federation; Roland Hall Sharp, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor; Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, a past president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Rev. Victor V. Sawyer, minister of the Wollaston Methodist Church.

The speakers were welcomed by John J. Herbert, managing editor of The Quincy Patriot Ledger, who related some of the difficulties encountered by newspapers in wartime. Mrs. Roy M. Lothrop was in charge of the Press Day program.

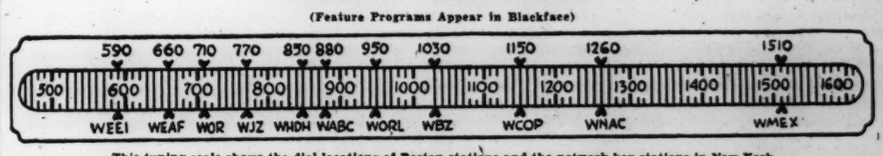
Pointing to our priceless privilege of speaking freely, Mrs. Bowles urged that we not abuse it with needless destructive criticism.

Mrs. Gurney warned that it is up to us to get rid of our racial, religious, and ideological prejudices and see that underneath there is one human family with one God.

The ideal freedom of the press, Mr. Sharp said, is to have the basic facts made known and then to have newspapers free to gather and interpret the facts. This is the public's only defense against indirect dictation of thought and action by the Government, he declared.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Studio Concert	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; Post	Ted Malone; Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Conf.	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	News; Affairs of Tom,	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Dick and Harry, Variety	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Show with Bob Trend-	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	Mountain Music	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	ler's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:00	"Follies": Defense	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	"Terry & the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Rus'n War Relief
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Terry O'Toole, songs	Dinner Music; Songs	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Music; Air Raid; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orch.	News of the World	Milt Herth's Trio	News; Air Raid
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"	Eyes-Ears Army Air Force
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	Arthur W. Stevens, Int.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	George Duffy's Orchestra	Lily Pons, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com. Prm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Daytime Showcase:	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Dramatizations	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety; Bruins Hockey
10:00	"Only Yesterday":	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins Hockey Game
10:15	comedy; songs; g'st	Gracie Fields; songs	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Art Kassell's Orchestra	Hockey Game; News
10:30	Sen. E. D. Thomas	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Red Nichols' Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orch.	News; Songs; Defense	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music	Fisherman's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta," Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs: "Fiesta"; music.	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	News of the World	"Tune Up Time"	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; OWI rep.	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Im Wolcott: Food news	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio Speaker
9:45	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Studio Speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	News; Military Band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America": sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Musical Program	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Memory Lane: Music	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party: va-	Fats Waller's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: Music	"David Harum": sketch	riety show; orchestra	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Lester Huff's Trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	'ted Rolfe, Song Shop	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Talk: Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light: drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics: music
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Concert	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News report
3:00	David Harum	Treasury Star Parade	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	"Uncle Sam": drama	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Winter Serenade: Music	'Right to Happiness'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife: sketch.	News; Affairs of Tom,	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Dick & Harry; variety	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
4:30	Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	show with Bob Trend-	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:45	Mountain Music	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ler's Orchestra	Connee Boswell, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Count Basie's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	'Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Philip Pullicino	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Answer Man: Quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Income Taxes
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Dinner Music; songs	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Milt Herth's Trio	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Piano Duo
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. & Mrs. North": com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner	"Mr. & Mrs. North": com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	'Just Five Lines': drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	'Just Five Lines': drama	Dramatization
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Piston:
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Incredible Flutist
9:30	"Fuel Commission"	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	drama; soloists; Stuart	Suite"
9:45	Waltz Time	Dance orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch; orch.	Erwin; Oscar Levant	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Stephen Foster"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum	Key Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	Henry Kings' Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Red Norvo's Orchestra	News; Songs; Defense	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies"	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sporteast; News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Sponsor The Pine Tree

CAMDEN, Maine, Feb. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will sponsor the Pine Tree, first of four wooden barges to be constructed for the United States Maritime Commission by the Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railways Corporation, when the 194-foot craft slips down the ways into Penobscot Bay next Monday.

The barge, one of 10 which Maine shipyards have contracted to build, will be the largest wooden vessel launched in the United States in 25 years.

Chief Bruce Poolaw and men of the Penobscot Indian tribe, who have turned from their traditional occupation, canoe-making, to construct lifeboats for the barges, will participate in the ceremonies.

Construction of barges of the Pine Tree type has received special attention of President Roosevelt, who joined in selection of the plans last spring, using old Maine ship models as his guide.

Symphonic Music, Songs and Drama On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On the American Melody Hour tonight Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, will sing "Tommy Lad" and "Just A'Wearying for You," and Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, sings "Moonlight Mood," and "The Tulips Are Talking Tonight." Conrad Thibault, baritone, sings "When the Shepherd Leads the Sheep Back Home," "I Just Kissed Your Picture Goodnight" and "Rose Ann of Charing Cross," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein and his Sinfonietta will play Haydn's Symphony No. 64 in A major; Moussorgsky's Introduction to "Khovantchina" and Debussy's "Golliwog's Cake Walk," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

This Nation at War presents a dramatized story of the anti-submarine patrol work maintained by the United States Navy on the eastern sea front to protect United Nations cargo ships, BLUE-WHDH, 10:30 p. m.

Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, speaks tonight from Washington on "World Economic Organization and the Peace," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

READ THESE TWO LETTERS

FROM: "Somewhere in Massachusetts" *

"Why can't you run your trains at more convenient times? It's so crowded, it's about impossible to read my paper. Yesterday I had to stand up all the way to Boston and the train was half an hour late! It's about time you railroads gave some consideration to us riders."

An Irate Commuter

FROM: "Somewhere in North Africa" **

". . . I have had to come a long ways to find out what is wrong with our American railroads, but at last I have the answer. The mistake we have made is to build such luxury and speed into our mode of travel. It is altogether too expensive to maintain. If you were here I could prove to you that an old switching engine, some wood, some four wheel open trucks for cars, are all that is really necessary. You do not need conductors and brakemen, and if there are too many passengers you simply ride them in any convenient spot on the locomotive. As a matter of fact, if you do not have any tracks, and no locomotive and little flat cars, you don't need to bother to have any railroad at all,—you walk, thus simplifying the whole matter still further. . . . "

(Signed) A Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Corps

* The letter from Massachusetts is a composite of dozens we have received.

** The letter from North Africa is genuine, written by an Air Corps Officer, whom we hope will soon be back at his former duties connected with the Boston and Maine

THE MORAL IS PLAIN: PERHAPS WARTIME AT HOME IS NOT SO TOUGH AFTER ALL

BOSTON and MAINE

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS - ALL MOBILIZED FOR WAR

Chinese Girls Speeding War Effort in Lynn Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1 — Three Chinese girls, all with relatives in the armed forces of the United States, are to be found among the hundreds of woman war-workers making aircraft instruments at one of the plants of the General Electric Company here. All were born in the United States.

The youngest of them, Barbara Wong, is only 17 and has been at work just a few weeks. She is a native of Lynn, and attended English High School. Last November she married Chuck Wong, who entered the United States Army in December. Their wedding was a social event in Boston's Chinatown.

Miss Meta Wong, not related to the Chuck Wong family, was born in Bangor, Maine, and moved to Lynn in 1925. She is a graduate of Lynn English High and joined the staff of General Electric last September. Her father and mother are natives of China. One of her uncles is a medical doctor serving the forces in China. Two of her sisters, one a doctor and the other a nurse, are also in the service. Her cousins Albert and Charlie Wong are in the American Army.

Miss Frances Goonyep, also a native of Lynn, was graduated from Lynn English High School and attended Burdett College for a year. One of her sisters is secretary to the Chinese Air Attaché in Washington. Another, a student at the Modern School of Applied Art, Boston, has worked for two summers at the West Lynn plant. She has an uncle in the United States Army, and one of her relations is a General under China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Defense Workers

Not only do these American-born Chinese work as hard as they can to speed a victory to the United Nations, but members of their families are serving in the American and Chinese Armies. Top above, Miss Meta Wong; center, Mrs. Chuck (Barbara) Wong; bottom, Miss Frances Goonyep.

Little Pleasure Driving in Maine

A State check of 5,332 automobile drivers in Maine revealed only 15 "possible violations of the pleasure driving ban," announced Prescott H. Vose, Acting State Price Administrator today. He declared that "the survey shows excellent co-operation on the part of the public."

Of the possible violators, nine were men in the armed forces, three were shipyard workers, and three were U. S. customs officers, a fact which State Police Chief Henry P. Weaver said "showed evidence of government personnel engaging in pleasure driving."

Big Fund-Pledge Report Due By Weather-Bound Workers

A plea to volunteer workers for the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign to make returns as soon as possible, was sounded today by general chairman Charles C. Cabot, who estimated that total contributions have reached $4,600,000 still below last year's returns.

"I am confident that we can do the job because so many of the gifts are increasing," he declared. "I know that money is being held up by bad weather, but we must not let it hold us up any longer. We can't count pledges until we get them in. Let's make Wednesday a big report day."

Mayor's Day will be observed at tomorrow's "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be the chief speaker at the meeting which will be held under the direction of the public service division of the Fund.

Waac's and Wave's stationed in Boston are joining Greater Boston residents in support of the fund, it was disclosed at Federal Street headquarters. Both groups are making their contributions through drives being carried on by leaders of the First Service Command and the First Naval District.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged by headquarters today include:

$5,000—Anonymous (2)
$1,600—Miss Helen Thomas; Mrs. George Wyner
$1,250—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Laughlin; Mr. and Mrs. George Thurmond
$1,000—Anonymous (9)
$950—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Craig Rand
$900—Anonymous (2)
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Everts; Mr. and Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer
$700—Mrs. William N. Goodnow; Mr. and Mrs. James Nowell
$625—Anonymous; Mrs. Lawrence Mayo and Lawrence S. Mayo
$610—Mr. and Mrs. David Rines
$600—Anonymous (2); Charles S. Bird, Jr.; First Church in Boston—Welfare Committee
$525—Mr. and Mrs. Elmore I. MacPhie
$500—Anonymous (10); Mrs. Caroline L. Buttrick; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Philip Guiles; Mrs. F. Foster Sherburne; Dr. Paul Gustafson; Mr. and Mrs. Merrill G. Hastings; Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Lowell, Dr. and Mrs. Leland S. McKittrick; Mrs. James J. Phelan; Charles M. Rogerson; Mrs. Frederic M. Stone; Edmund A. Whitman; Mrs. G. R. Whitten; Roy F. Williams

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included the following:

$12,500—Anonymous
$4,000—Cambridge Electric Light Company
$2,000—Anonymous
$1,500—Anonymous (2); Foss & Co., Inc. (total to date $9,000)
$833—Babson's Reports Inc. (first report)
$800—Anonymous (2)
$675—Merit Oil Company
$650—Lyne, Woodworth & Evarts
$600—Roosevelt & Sargent
$550—Anonymous (3)

Carnegie Medals Awarded to Five New Englanders

Five New Englanders are holders of bronze medals awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Four of the awards, which were announced recently, went to Massachusetts residents and one went to a Maine resident. The Bay Staters were Dorothy Carol Nesson, a 10-year-old, sixth-grader in Newton; William J. Skayhan, of Randolph; William M. Falosa, of the Salem Coast Guard station; and Benjamin White, of Lynn. Edward M. Ellis, the Maine recipient of the medal, is from York Beach.

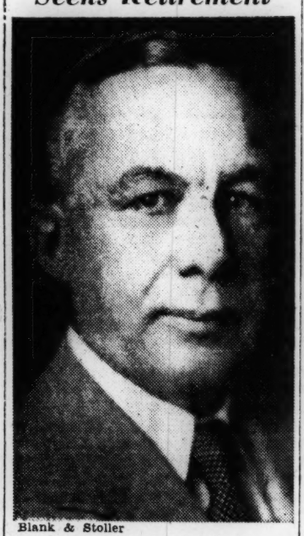
The little Nesson girl rescued an eight-year-old boy from the ocean at North Weymouth, Mass., when she dived from a boat 250 feet offshore last Aug. 16, and kept the youngster afloat until help arrived. Mr. Skayhan, a letter carrier, jumped from a subway platform into the track pit last July 10 the rescue an unidentified boy who had fallen across the track as the train approached.

M. I. T. Elects Ketchum

Phillips Ketchum, corporation lawyer of Boston, was elected a special-term member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday. Mr. Ketchum has been a member of the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley and Ketchum since 1917. He is a director of the New England Trust Company, the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, Samuel Cabot, Inc., and the Wyman-Gordon Company.

He has served also as a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital and of the United Nations Relief Fund.

Seeks Retirement



Blank & Stoller

Arthur P. Russell

Vice-President of the New Haven Railroad, has asked to be retired from active duty on March 1, Trustees of the Railroad announced yesterday. At the request of the Trustees, however, Mr. Russell has agreed to continue in a consulting capacity, maintaining his present office in the South Station.

Spending 55 years with various railroads, Mr. Russell began his career with the New York & New England Railroad Company as an office boy. With the merger of that company and the New Haven in 1898 he continued in service, and served successfully as secretary to the Vice-President and General Manager, chief clerk of the law department, assistant clerk of the law department, assistant attorney, and legislative counsel of the New Haven.

Draft Evaders Get More Time Before Prosecution Is Begun

War Activities in New England

In the drive to eliminate delinquencies under Selective Service regulations, an additional "period of grace" until Feb. 15 was announced today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State S. S. Director, giving registrants more time to "clear their status with their local boards."

No other change in the drive was required under the ruling relayed from Washington headquarters to extend the deadline from Feb. 1, Colonel Smith declared.

All local boards, United States Attorneys, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were advised simultaneously of the extension, in order to clean up as many more of the delinquencies as may be possible before the Department of Justice seeks convictions, with fines and sentences.

While all persons between 18 and 45 who have been registered for six months must carry a Classification Card as well as a Registration Card under the law, those between 45 and 65 are not liable to military service and so are not classified, Colonel Smith pointed out, to allay fears of many in the older bracket who have asked local boards for classification cards.

The Harvard business School yesterday received 110 business and professional men between the ages of 35 and 60 for the first of the new courses designed to retrain older men for responsible positions in war production.

Living at Harvard for 15 weeks, this group, whose average age is 42, will undergo intensive training.

With most drawn from business, the initial group included six lawyers, three engineers, two teachers, three auditors, two bankers and three former government officials. At least 40 are now employed by corporations actively engaged in war production and have been assigned by their companies for additional training.

Less than half are from New England, with 25 per cent from the Middle West, while the Middle Atlantic, South, and Far West sections are also represented.

For ferrying and instructor duties in the Navy and Marine Corps, civilian pilots are being sought for commissions by the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board in Boston.

Applicants must be between 19 and 40, with a high school education and a commercial pilot's license or its equivalent.

Firing Zone

Anti-aircraft firing practice this month has required designation of danger zones in the Scorton Neck area of Cape Cod, with all owners and users of boats, ships, and aircraft warned to stay clear between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. daily through Feb. 28. A zone has been established at Poponesset Beach also, beginning Feb. 7 and lasting through Feb. 28, during the same hours.

Draft Meetings

Connecticut industry and Selective Service officials are staging four regional meetings, beginning Feb. 4 with one in the Hotel Bond, Hartford, to gear draft quotas into the war-production program. The other dates are: Feb. 5, Hotel Taft, New Haven; Feb. 11, Hotel Mohican, New London, and Feb. 12, Hotel Stratfield, Bridgeport.

Each meeting is to start with an informal dinner, followed by talks by Joseph A. Smith, New England Director of the War Manpower Commisison and Lieut.-Col. Roy C. Charron, Regional Director of Selective Service for Connecticut.

More Non-Fiction

That soldiers are getting more non-fiction books to meet their demand was indicated in a report to the Public Relations Committee of the American Library Association here last week, announced the First Service Command today.

As librarian of Army Library No. 1 at Taunton, Mass., Miss Frances M. O'Halloran reported that "soldiers are demanding—and getting—more and more non-fiction. They are particularly interested in books on World War II, current affairs, and foreign language books."

The trend to non-fiction is a reversal since the start of the war, when the call was for 60 per cent fiction, she pointed out.

Musical Waacs

Young women who play musical instruments in orchestras or dance bands are wanted to enlist in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, to complete activation of the Third Waac Band at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by Feb. 15, it was announced at Camp Edwards.

Among the 15 needed are those who can play one of the following: flute, E flat clarinet, B flat trumpet, French horn, mellaphone, B flat trombone, Sousaphone, piccolo, and snare drum.

Camouflage School

Camp Edwards is organizing a Post Camouflage School, with each camp unit sending representatives for 30 days of instruction.

Under Lieut. Russell L. Gould, the program will include construction, landscape gardening, painting, basic stagecraft, drafting and estimating.

Tobin Designates Milk-Coupon Offices

Requesting every storekeeper who sells milk at retail in Boston to accept the coupons presented by those participating in the low-cost milk program, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last night announced the locations of Food Stamp Plan offices where needy Boston families and those who participated in the former plan, up to last Friday, may now purchase coupons for continued participation in the program.

These offices are located at: 154 Maverick Street, East Boston; 43 Fayette Street, Boston (South End); 170 Hancock Street, Dorchester; 20 Whittier Street, Roxbury; 396 Broadway, South Boston; 6 Sedgwick Street, Jamaica Plain; 1172 River Street, Hyde Park; 321 Washington Street, Brighton; 73 High Street, Charlestown; 25 Blossom Street, Boston (West End).

Vermont Draft Listees on Farms; Women Jurors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 2—Forty-three Selective Service Registrants, with farm experience, have been placed, under the new deferring plan, on Vermont farms where they are desperately needed, according to Lieut. Col. Warren B. Steele, executive officer of Selective Service headquarters.

Governor Wills commenting on the report said that the "State Selective Service headquarters are recognizing agriculture as a war industry and attempting to do something about it."

First Women Jurors

Women have been called to jury duty for the first time in the 152-year history of Vermont. They will serve on both the petit and grand juries when the current term of the United States district court convenes in Burlington on Feb. 9.

The new State law, approved by referendum in the November elections, became effective yesterday and the early convening of the District Court, virtually assures that Burlington will have the distinction of having the first Vermont women jurors in service.

As they will be serving on Federal Court juries, the women members of the panels will represent many sections of the State but who these first women jurors are, will not be made public until they are sworn in and empaneled. The grand jurors will report Feb. 9, and the petit jurors on Feb. 13.

The Week in Vermont

Sirup Prices Up

New maple sirup prices, fixed by the Office of Price Administration become effective today after six months of prodding by State officialdom. The new schedule was sought as Governor Wills explained, to "protect and maintain the maple industry in Vermont."

The new prices to producers for fancy sirup are fixed at 19 cents a pound or $2.09 a gallon. The three other grades and prices are: No. 1, 18 cents a pound, $1.98 a gallon; No. 2, 17 cents a pound, $1.87 a gallon; No. 3, 16 cents a pound, $1.76 a gallon. W. Arthur Simpson, chairman of the commission appointed by the governor to obtain a higher price rating, said the prices are "particularly pleasing because they recognize the necessity for adjustment of farm prices to correct manifest inequalities."

A REPORT TO THE PUBLIC

In which we review 1942 and ask for your co-operation in the war months ahead

Looking back over the year just ended, we believe a report of our operations is of interest and will be helpful and informative to our many riders in Greater Boston.

As the war effort became more intense, an ever increasing number of persons turned to the "El" for transportation. Last December the greatest number of passengers were carried in any month in the railway's history. We have been able to handle the tremendously increased volume of riding because of two factors: first, because of the co-operation of thousands of workers in Boston in staggering their hours of work and riding; and, second, because of the existence of an extensive transit system properly maintained for years past.

In common with all transportation agencies, the Boston Elevated has co-operated with our Government in its conservation programs. As the year 1942 progressed the acute shortages of fuel oil, rubber and gasoline demanded immediate action.

SAVING 250,000 GALLONS OF FUEL OIL A YEAR

Conversion of oil heating equipment to the use of coal at 11 locations on the railway, including garages, carhouses and lobbies, is saving more than 250,000 gallons of fuel oil on an annual basis.

Complete conversion has been made at all heating plants operated by the railway except at three locations, where only about 4,000 gallons of fuel oil will be used annually.

"GETTING IN THE SCRAP"

In 1942 the railway made available for war purposes more than 24,000 tons of steel, iron and copper scrap. This scrap was made available by the removal of the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure, from abandoned street railway tracks and from the disposal of worn out parts.

SAVING OVER 11,000,000 BUS TIRE MILES

Bus service in duplication of existing rail service was discontinued or curtailed. Bus service furnished on lightly used lines or parts of lines was discontinued or limited to those parts of lines and to those periods of the day when such service was justified under war conditions. The operation of chartered buses for private groups was discontinued except to war plants and for military purposes.

The steps taken are saving well over 11,000,000 bus tire miles on an annual basis and are resulting in substantial savings in gasoline

NEW EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR PARTS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN

The delivery to any transit company of new cars, buses and trackless trolleys and of repair parts has been sharply limited by the Government. In 1941, anticipating future difficulties in obtaining equipment, many cars and buses which were in storage were reconditioned. By virtue of this timely planning we believe that we face a crucial year able to perform the task of transporting large numbers of people in a war busy metropolitan area.

SAFETY RECORD

We are pleased to report that the Elevated for the sixth time won national recognition for safety by being awarded in 1942 the American Transit Safety Award. We owe the honor for this award to you—our riders—and to the various agencies and organizations working for safety in the community and especially to our employees for their continuous alertness in the safe operation of cars and buses.

A LOOK AHEAD

In 1943 there will be increasing difficulties in obtaining suitable manpower replacements, new equipment and necessary repair parts. There will be crowded cars and buses particularly at rush hours. In this respect we ask your understanding and your active co-operation. Here's how you can make your personal contribution to help meet wartime transportation problems:

FIRST: Plan to make your trip between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. or after 6 p.m. Such planning will leave room for essential war workers to get to and from work by "El". If you can possibly help it, please don't take the "El" between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. — that's the most crowded time of all.

SECOND: Upon entering a bus or car move away from the doors into the less crowded section. You'll help to speed service.

THIRD: Don't crowd into an already full car or bus. Wait for a less crowded one.

FOURTH: Have exact fare ready. A little foresight on everybody's part will save many precious minutes — save time for everybody.

FIFTH: During the dimout, stop the operator with a hand signal. Bright lights are out for the duration, so you'll be more easily seen if you signal with your hand.

WHEN and where needed, we shall furnish transportation services to the limit of the railway's capacity, keeping always in mind, however, that the order of the day calls for the utmost conservation of all transportation facilities, so vital are they to the successful advancement of war objectives.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

Fall of Rostov to Red Army Expected

Continued from Page 1

France, and 75 per cent of the German headquarters, were wiped out during an onslaught on that French port Jan. 27.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's men continued their heavy bombings of the Japanese base of Rabaul on New Britain. The land forces were reported in contact with the Japanese in Western New Guinea.

Russia:

Zernovoy Captured In Rostov Drive

Russian Army troops have pushed one wedge of their arc around Rostov to within less than 40 miles of the city with the capture of Zernovoy, and are developing new thrusts against Kursk, Kharkov and Krasnodar, Soviet authorities indicated.

The Russian noon communiqué, as recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor, said that more towns were taken in advances west of Voronezh by the army that is aiming for Kursk, and that stubborn German resistance on the southern front had been broken, with the Axis troops retreating. More towns were reported taken in that area.

Armies in the Western Caucasus were reported closing in on Krasnodar, one of the two main German bases left in the area—the naval base of Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast is the other. Another Caucasus column drove up the railroad from Salsk through Mechetinskaya and into the towns of Zernovoy and Verblyud, on the road to Rostov, the Russians announced.

Krasnodar is a rail junction on the Kuban River, a station on the main Stalingrad-Novorossisk railway.

The pincers action on Krasnodar found one Russian column pushing southwest along the railroad from Tikhoretsk to within 56 miles northeast of Krasnodar at Vyselki; another within 37 miles of their goal at Ust-Labinskaya; and a third within 30 miles of the city, as it speared up from the Maikop oil fields, the Russians said.

Germans Isolated At Novorossisk

It was estimated that the Germans had about 200,000 men in the area and the capture of Krasnodar would isolate the Germans based at Novorossisk.

Other columns in the arc around Rostov lay in the lower Don, Sal and Manych Valleys and on the railroad to the north of Rostov.

The advance from the southeast put the German position at Rostov in a most difficult situation, it was held here, with few natural obstacles to aid in the battle. They were already under heavy pressure from the Russians along the Sal River to the northeast.

The last remotely favorable defensive position left the Germans southeast of Rostov appeared to be at the Kagalnik River, just northwest of Mechetinskaya and Zernovoy. The river is not frozen and this fact would work against an attacking force.

The early communiqué announced the seizure of Kshen, halfway between Voronezh and Kursk, putting the Russian Army there within 65 miles of Kursk on the main railroad leading to the Kursk-Kharkov line after an 18-mile advance west of Kastornaya. The drive in this sector was expanded, the Russians said, wtih the capture of Yastrebovka, 30 miles south of Kshen.

Behind this column was a body of encircled Axis troops west of Voronezh estimated numbering 25,000 and Russian forces were said to be breaking into their ranks in a campaign of extermination similar to that which reduced the Axis besiegers of Stalingrad into pitifully small forces.

Bulletin Reports 1,500 Nazis Killed

The war bulletin said another 1,500 were killed in the last garrison held by the Germans to the north of Stalingrad and the rate of liquidation was expected here to quicken as enemy strength and resistance were drained constantly.

The German High Command itself announced in a radiocast that the defensive ring of the German 11th Army Corps in Stalingrad has been breached and that Russian troops had broken into "the last bulwark of the defenders" in several places.

The pincers action threatening Kursk was contained in the action at Kshen and in another at Gorshechnoe, 30 miles southeast of Kshen.

The sharpest front line advance was reported made toward Kharkov with the capture of Svatova, 34 miles southeast of Kupyansk and 95 miles southeast of Kharkov. The action cut the railroad running southeast from Kupyansk to the Donets basin.

Svatova lies 35 miles northwest of the previously occupied railway point of Starobelsk.

Kharkov and Kupyansk also are being threatened by a push from Valuiki, 79 miles northeast of Kharkov, and there is a Russian Army column also at Urazova, about 75 miles due east of Kharkov and about 35 miles northeast of Kupyansk.

The German-held line, from which was launched last summer's campaign that stormed to the gates of Stalingrad and deep into the Caucasus, ran just west of Kupyansk.

The rail line from Kupyansk to the Don basin has a terminal at Voroshilovgrad, and Russian troops previously were reported within 10 miles of the latter city.

A Russian war bulletin related that confirmation of a German prisoner's story told Jan. 24 was obtained when the Russians entered the town of Kochetovka and found there the bodies of Hungarian Army officers. This prisoner had said that 49 Hungarians were shot on the order of Lieut. Col. Lentz, of a German division, when they tried to surrender last month.

Tunisia:

Sened Taken By Americans

United States forces driving toward the coast in Southern Tunisia have captured the village of Sened, west of Maknassy, Allied headquarters announced today.

Sened was in the pathway of one of two American columns advancing toward Maknassy, 20 miles to the east. Maknassy itself is about 33 miles from the Gulf of Gabès, along which Axis forces must move to effect a junction between General Field Marshal Irwin Rommel and Gen. Jürgin von Arnim.

The headquarters communiqué said Allied bombers attacked the docks at Tunis and a convoy just entering the harbor. At least two ships were hit and fires were left burning in the dock area.

In this raid the bombers shot down nine Axis fighters that rose to give combat, the communiqué said. Four Allied planes were missing from the day's operations.

The communiqué also reported that United Nations forces, supported by tanks and artillery, had attacked Axis positions in the Faid sector, 40 miles north of Maknassy.

In Central Tunisia, however, the communiqué reported that "the enemy made a slight gain in the hills southwest of Pont du Fahs" but added that "our forces counterattacked and restored the position."

Allied patrols were active in the northern sector.

Plan for Evacuation Of European Jews

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 2

A delegation representing all parties in Parliament was expected to urge the Government to propose to the German Government that Jews be allowed to leave Nazi-occupied Europe on the ground that they are threatened with massacre.

It will also propose: That the British Government, Dominions, and colonies, the United States and other United Nations announce they will afford sanctuary to Jewish refugees; that transportation of Jews to safe territories be provided, and that neutral nations be encouraged to aid in this rescue work.

The Anglican Episcopate recently appealed to the Government to declare its readiness to co-operate with the United States and neutral nations in finding immediate sanctuary for all Jewish refugees from Axis countries.

Three Nazi Bombers Destroyed by P-40s

United Nations ground forces were given good support by the air forces and one patrol of P-40 fighters prevented an attack on Allied troops by German dive bombers, three of which were destroyed, headquarters announced.

In Tripolitania the British Eighth Army exchanged artillery fire with Axis forces west of Zuara in the area of the Tunisian border while Allied patrols probed Marshal Rommel's defense positions all along the line etxending inland from the coast, a British communiqué said.

Air activity over the forward areas was on a small scale, but United Nations planes attacked small shipping off the Tunisian coast, it was announced.

Meanwhile, Gen. Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, arrived at Allied headquarters in North Africa to confer with Gen. Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner, and Gen. Auguste Noguès, Moroccan Governor. He was reported en route for an Imperial Council meeting tomorrow.

François Gentil, who declined to take a Vichy post as Ambassador to Argentina in 1942, arrived here and offered his services to General Giraud. It was understood that M. Gentil came from Lisbon, Portugal, where he was said to have been for some time.

U-Boat Base:

Lorient Damaged Badly by Bombers

Aerial reconnaissance disclosed that terrific damage had been done to the German U-boat base at Lorient in France by United States and British bombing attacks, the Air Ministry News Service announced in London.

Ten acres in the naval arsenal have been devastated by high-explosive and fire bombs, the report declared, while 75 per cent of the German headquarters building appears to have been wrecked.

Since pictures were taken disclosing this extensive damage, the News Service pointed out, two additional night raids have been made by heavy British bombers on the submarine nest.

All kinds of harbor installations, repair shops, foundries, warehouses and power stations showed evidence of having been hit hard, the announcement said. The German officers' club had been burned out and a block of naval barracks destroyed.

Rabaul:

Heavy Attack Made By Allied Bombers

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen carried the fight to the vital Japanese air base on Rabaul Island in a slashing attack Feb. 1 that left more than 22 fires blazing, while intensive United Nations patrol activity in the New Guinea jungles around Mubo and Wau kept the enemy worried.

Flying Fortresses hit hard at Rabaul's airdromes of Lakunai and Rapopo in a night attack, and the noon communiqué said they caused "heavy destruction of fuel dumps and grounded aircraft."

More than 20 fires were started at the Lakunai Airdrome, on the east side of the harbor, as the big bombers found their target well lighted by flares from planes which preceded the main striking force.

Pilots who hit Rapopo Airdrome on the north end of the peninsula watched flames from two fires from 25 miles away.

Tokyo Report:

American Ships Claimed Sunk

The Tokyo Radio claimed that two battleships and three cruisers reported sunk by the Japanese Jan. 29 and 30 south of the Solomon Islands were all American vessels, as were another battleship and one cruiser reported damaged and three planes said to have been shot down.

The radiocast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The Japanese claims have not been confirmed by any United Nations source. They were first advanced Feb. 1 but the nationality of the vessels and planes was not given. Later a Tokyo radiocast said the two battleships reported sunk were American but said nothing of the rest.

Burma:

British Bombers Raid Villages

A British communiqué said:

"On the Assam Front our forward patrols now are operating in the Tamu area, in the upper Chindwin district.

"On Mayu peninsula, there has been fighting in the vicinity of Donbaik where strong enemy resistance continues.

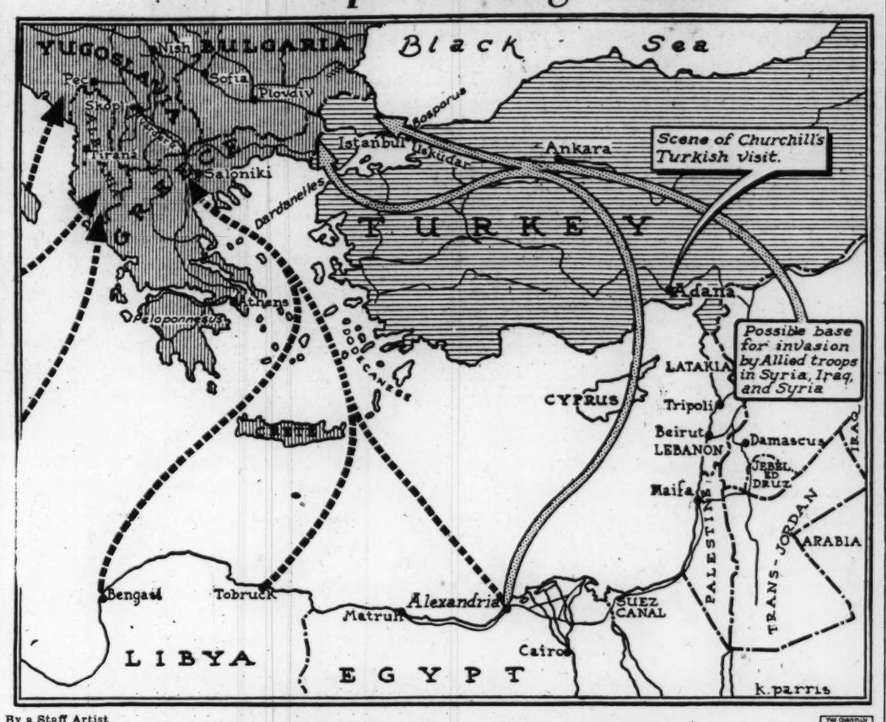
"Elsewhere in the Arakan district there is no change.

"Yesterday [Feb. 1] RAF Blenheim bombers escorted by fighters attacked two Japanese-occupied villages on the Mayu peninsula.

"Last night heavy bombers went a few miles farther south to bomb enemy positions on Akyab Island.

"Bursts were seen on the target. Fires were left burning. None of our aircraft is missing."

Axis Is Kept Guessing 'Where'



By a Staff Artist

The Eastern Mediterranean—and Its Possibilities

Possible paths through which United Nations forces might march into eastern Europe. The shaded arrows indicate routes which could be taken if Turkey enters the war on the Allied side or if it grants passage to Allied troops. The other arrows indicate possible paths if Turkey decides to maintain its present neutral status. Areas in white are United Nations-controlled, those covered with vertical lines Axis-controlled, and those with horizontal lines neutral.

Soviet and African Drives Change Hitler's War Plan

Continued from Page 1

of the pocket at Stalingrad is obviously and solely an effort to cover the withdrawal of the main forces to Rostov and into the Crimea.

The replacement of Admiral Erich Räder by Admiral Karl Koenitz, the submarine expert who is credited with devising the successful "wolf pack" submarine tactic and with having planned the entire submarine campaign which today constitutes Germany's most powerful remaining threat to the Allies.

The concentration on Tunis as an answer to the Anglo-American landing in French Africa.

The curious tone of current German domestic propaganda with its emphasis on hardship, danger, the Bolshevik menace, trials, tribulations and further privations.

Clear Picture Difficult

These are all presumably externalizations of a new central military plan. The difficulty of reading that plan from them is that all are not apparently consistent. One cannot know, for example, whether the domestic propaganda tone is authentic, or a "psychological warfare" move to put someone off his guard.

Thus no clear picture can be obtained and any deductions must be subject to heavy reservations. The only thing that is a certainty is that there have been drastic policy changes and that Berlin and every policy emanating from Berlin has gone through a process of extensive revision.

It could mean a decision to cut losses in Russia to a minimum and go on the defensive there for an indefinite period of time. But it is too soon yet to be able to deduce this from the present situation on the Russian front. As it stands at the moment, all one can be sure of is that the Germans, having failed to take and consolidate positions for a further major advance, have fallen back to positions which can be held.

A year ago when the Germans failed to take Moscow they withdrew during the winter to the Novogorod-Rzhev - Orel-Kharkov string of positions. This year they failed to take Stalingrad and gain a firm grip on the crossings of the Volga. They again have to fall back to positions which can be held.

Great Tests Coming

The crucial point is whether they will attempt to hold roughly the same line they held last winter, or are willing to shorten their communication lines still farther. The great test will come at Rostov and Kharkov and Kursk. If the Germans retain any serious hope of ever resuming the offensive in Russia they will logically try to hold those positions, because they are the jump-off points for what failed this summer.

But if Germany has decided to go on the defensive seriously, then they would logically be expected to allow a wider strip of desolation to develop between their main positions and the undamaged portion of Russia. The farther back they get from the present fighting zone the easier it will be for them to hold a line cheaply, for they would destroy as they withdrew, and Russia would be forced to rebuild transportation and storage facilities in the fought-over area before it could assault the new German defensive position in any strength.

Thus it is conceivable that the new German plan calls for a continued withdrawal back as far as the line of the Dnieper for the sake of finding a line which could be held defensively at a minimum cost.

Open Land in South

Meanwhile, however, it is worth bearing in mind that until they lose Rostov and Kharkov they will not be losing much more than open land in the south. And until they are pried loose from Kursk, Orel, Bryansk, Smolensk, Vyazma, Rzhev, Staraya Russa and Novgorod in the north they will not have been driven from the base positions on which they have anchored their front for a year and a half.

Not until we see how much energy they put into the defense of those strong points will it be possible to determine whether their basic plans call for complete abandonment of the offensive in Russia.

Meanwhile, however, it is a good guess that they will withdraw at least to the old winter line from Rostov to Orel and will stand on the defensive there during the 1943 summer campaign season.

If they do, what use will they make of the manpower and equipment which will be saved from the Russian front? That is the question which probably received more exhaustive attention at Casablanca than any one other. Reports about the movement of troops to or from the Russian front are confusing. Moscow is now claiming that the Germans are reinforcing their troops in Russia.

On the other hand, there have been repeated indications that they have withdrawn heavy forces. They certainly have withdrawn air forces, because German pilots have been captured in Africa who were fresh from Russia. And they certainly have withdrawn German troops heavily from the present front line.

Troops of Satellites

The emphasis in both Russian and German communiqués on Rumanian, Italian, and Hungarian troops in the fighting of the past two months shows that the Germans have been relying on the troops of their satellites to cover their retreat, just as Marshal Rommel did at El Alamein. But the disappearance of the German troops from the front line does not necessarily prove extensive withdrawals back into Europe proper. It may merely mean that German forces were moved back to the new holding positions early in the operation leaving the rear guard actions as much as possible to the less valuable Hungarians, Rumanians and Italians.

Nor, however, does the appearance of new German units on the Russian front prove a net increase. They may have moved fresh units into Russia to replace badly mauled organizations—and the net withdrawals have very probably exceeded the replacements.

If there has been a net movement of even ground troops back to Germany what are they to be used for? Hitler failed to win his war in the East before attempting to crack the West as he intended. But he has gained an advance position in the East which he could hold with relatively small forces, particularly if he chose to cut his communication lines.

If he is turning back to the West he has one of two general courses of action to pursue. He can either go on the defensive there as well, cutting his losses everywhere and concentrating exclusively on internal strengthening of his "fortress of Europe" with an eye to a defense so protracted as to give him hope of obtaining a truce. Or he can attempt some one last dramatic, Wagnerian stroke in the West, staking everything on the final throw of the dice.

It is not inconceivable that he might try the invasion of England. Or he might still move down through Spain.

But when all these possibilities are analyzed the least implausible line is that he will put faith during 1943 in his submarine campaign, employing that as his real 1943 offensive and employ both his ground and air forces as economically as possible in the defense of his continental fortress.

It will be possible to weigh the prospects better when the Russian armies reach the defenses of Rostov and Kharkov.

Too Intricate for the OPA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Asserting they were too difficult to enforce, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown Feb. 1 abolished price regulations on Indian and Eskimo handicraft articles.

Churchill Seen Reassuring Turkey on Russian Aims

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—The double purpose of the unexpected visit paid by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Turkey is assessed by experienced Balkan commentators here as being on the one hand to reassure Turkish opinion on the subject of Russia's aspirations and on the other to increase Axis apprehensions as to possible Allied moves in the Bankans.

On the first count it is pointed out that the Germans have been trying for some time to stir up Turkish fears about the Soviet Union. Ambassador Franz von Papen and other Axis agents have been at pains to make the Turks believe that the Russians still as in the past covet the Dardanelles so as to have unrestricted entry and egress in the Mediterranean.

In this connection some excellent judges even hold that the Germans invented reports current recently of an American attempt to sponsor a Turko-Soviet friendship treaty. The theory is based on the undoubted fact that such reports would be embarrassing to deny and would also foment Turkish suspicions of the Soviets if a treaty tailed to materialize.

Joint Attitude Explained

Whatever the truth of this ingenius theory there is little doubt that Mr. Churchill was in the best possible position to reassure the Turks on the point and to explain the joint Anglo-American attitude toward problems of the Balkans, the Straits, Turkey's territorial integrity and Allied postwar policy in the Eastern Mediterranean.

It is also the case that Turko-Soviet relations were considerably improved recently with arrival of the new Turkish representative at the Russian Capital.

On the other count, there is every reason to hope that Axis apprehensions have been seriously enhanced by Mr. Churchill's exchanges with Turkish statesmen. Turkey is Britain's ally and France's also. Moreover Turkey is one of the signatories of the Saadabad Pact, the two other signatories being Iraq and Iran, the former of which has just declared war against the Axis while the latter has severed relations.

Turkey at Gateway

But more than that Turkey is in a key geographical position at the gateway not only to Russia but to the Balkans.

Ever since General Field Marshal Erwin Rommell's defeat at El Alamein the Axis has been furiously fortifying the Balkans against a possible Allied invasion. Now they have to ask themselves [and they will certainly ask the Turks, too] whether invasion of the Balkans may not after all come from the East instead or as well as from the South.

The two possibilities which the Axis must investigate in this connection are, first, direct Turkish intervention on the side of the Allies; second, Turkish permission for Allied troops to pass through Turkish territory.

While there is no hint whatever in the communiqué that either possiblity was so much as mentioned, it is quite certain that the Axis cannot ignore them.

Can Turks Stay Neutral?

It is also permissible to put on record that pro-Allied Rumanians here consider that Turkey could not afford to remain neutral if the Allies invaded the Balkans.

The net result is that unless the Axis feels reasonably secure against Turkey becoming a springboard for, or a participator in, an Allied advance across the Dardanelles, an appreciable number of troops which are sorely needed in Russia will have to be diverted to the Balkans.

And these troops will have to be German unless Bulgaria can be induced to play a more active role in the war than hitherto.

But apart from this speculative angle there is also the highly important question of the Dardanelles, which under the Montreux Convention are open to merchantmen of all countries in time of war as in peace, but not to warships.

Passage Used by Axis

The Axis has been sending a considerable part of its supplies for the southern sector of the Russian front via the Dardanelles. In addition to ordinary merchant vessels, a number of Axis nearwarships also sought passage, some of them tankers.

Hitherto it has been left to the Turks to decide in doubtful cases whether a ship has ceased to be a merchantman and become an auxiliary warship.

Turkish rulings have not always been wholly palatable to the Allies, and it would be a cause for considerable gratification if Mr. Churchill's visit has effected a change in this respect.

The suggestion is heard in some quarters that Mr. Churchill also discussed the possibility of Allied supplies to Russia going through the Straits. Most well-informed observers, however, discount this possibility because it would be impossible for Allied merchantmen to reach the Dardanelles without passing within range of Italian guns on the Dodecanese Islands, some of which are practically in Turkish territorial waters.

Turks Lack Wheat

Finally there is the question of Turkey's own requirements in munitions and foodstuffs. As far as foodstuffs are concerned, Turkey has been short of wheat and recently has been getting some by arrangement with the Allies.

But from the names of the high military figures who accompanied Mr. Churchill, it is evident that Turkey's military needs were in the forefront of the picture. Originally when the Anglo-Franco-Turkish treaty was signed, the Turks were to have got most of their material from France. When this became impossible Britain's own needs were too urgent to leave much over for the Turks.

Today that situation has changed.

In this connection there is the further point that the Germans have offered Turkey armaments in exchange for chrome. With the debacle on the Russian front, it is doubtful whether the Germans will have any armaments to spare, even in order to obtain such a vital commodity as chrome.

In that case, the Allies doubtless will be ready to make up the deficit and get chrome.

Potential Aid

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 2—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Adana means that Turkey's status has now changed from that of a staunchly passive to a potentially positive ally of Great Britain and the United States.

This is the tenor of nearly all comment here on the Anglo-Turkish conferences which were disclosed last night.

The greatest significance is attached by the press today to both diplomatic and military aspects of the Adana meetings, and particularly to a sentence of the official communiqué which stated "agreement was reached on the manner in which Britain and the United States will be able to help Turkey materially to consolidate her own general defensive security, and conversations on that subject took place between Turkish and British military advisers."

That Mr. Churchill's warning not to read more into the communiqué than it says is generally respected. But some commentators go very far in analyzing possible consequences of the Adana meeting.

Thus the Daily Express, recalling reports that German Marshals Erich von Mannstein and Baron von Weichs have just gone to Bulgaria to organize armies for an attack on Turkey, says "if this threat became imminent, the Turks might decide that their best defensive strategy was to strike first."

Without going this far, most newspaper comment does point out that relations between Turkey and Bulgaria have deteriorated since the latter lined up with the Axis, and that Turkish diplomatic contacts with Russia have improved recently. The fact that Turkey is now secure from attack either from the northeast by way of the Caucasus or from the southwest by way of Egypt is also generally emphasized.

Reference in the communiqué to agreement on postwar problems is underlined in press comments, and, in fact, is considered almost as important as military accord. Although no details are given, it is believed that the problems referred to are likely to include the status of the Dardanelles, the question of the Dodecanese islands now under Italian occupation, and similar issues directly related to Turkish security.

Mediation Board's Head Is Retiring

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—David J. Lewis, chairman of the National Mediation Board, is retiring Feb. 1 to private life at the expiration of his term.

Mr. Lewis, former Maryland representative and center of one of the State's bitterest political campaigns, wrote President Roosevelt that he would not seek reappointment to the Board.

The son of a Pennsylvania coal miner and a miner himself in his early youth, he has held public office, either elective or appointive, for 41 years.

Seersucker to Replace White For Uniforms of Army Nurses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—On the basis of experience on Bataan and other far-flung outposts of World War II, an ingenious new wardrobe has been designed by the Army for its nurses.

On Bataan, the nurses took to men's khaki coveralls for safety and convenience. Their new wardrobe, to become "government issue" next Sept. 1 includes a two piece slack suit of olive drab to be worn in active theaters of operation.

In addition, they will get a whole new set of uniforms and service clothing designed under the supervision of Miss Dorothy Shaver, First Vice-President of Lord & Taylor, New York, for duty in any part of the globe. Khaki will replace navy blues, and seersucker will take the place of white uniforms that require starch.

Miss Shaver was responsible for the WAAC cap and though she still insists that it has an advantageous military look, she thinks the new nurse's hat, with its softer crown, is the "most feminine cap" yet designed for the armed services.

Taking the place of the traditional white starched uniform for nurses on duty in field hospitals will be a new brown and white pin-striped seersucker which the Quartermaster Corps says, "looks fresh and crisp close up, but which fades into the background at a distance." A tailored jacket turns the uniform into a suit for wear when off duty.

A cap designed of one piece of matching material laced at the back goes with the field hospital uniform. The cap spreads out flat to wash and dry and likewise requires no starch or ironing.

Prize item of the outfit in Miss Shaver's eyes is an overcoat with a buttoned-in lining of lamb's wool that can be removed and used as a bathrobe.

Special Arctic field service equipment includes a ski suit of olive drab similar to that worn by ski troops and consists of a fur-edged parka, ski pants and pile fabric liners to insulate the body from cold.

The traditional nurse's cap has been retained as the most serviceable quick-covering garment for hospital duty in this country and abroad, but it too has been changed from blue to olive drab.

Miss Shaver was frank to say that the Army hopes the new streamlined clothes will lure more women into the Army Nurse Corps.

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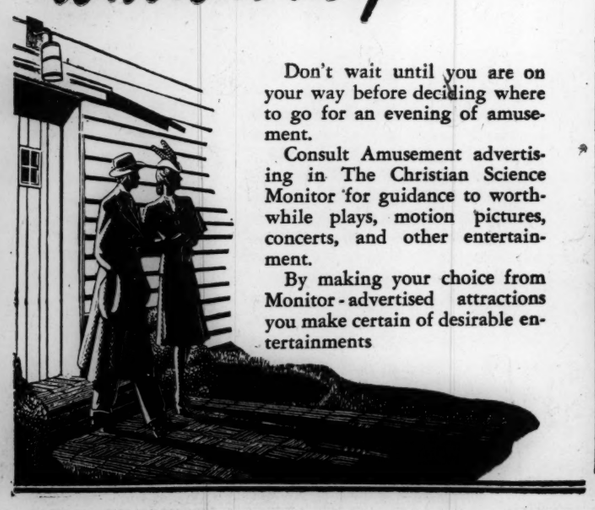
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Fighting French Appeal to U. S. Public for Fair Play in Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Fighting French officials in the United States are appealing to American public opinion to demand the release of political prisoners and the abrogation of Nazi-patterned laws and discriminations in North Africa.

In face of new reports of continuing imprisonment and additional arrests of De Gaullists, the Fighting French authorities here are hopeful that increased pressure will be brought to rectify the conditions of which they are complaining.

While the appeal of the official representative of the Fighting French Delegation in Washington appeared to urge Americans to rally behind Mr. Roosevelt's call of last Nov. 17 for the ending of political imprisonment of Pro-Ally French and of Nazi-inspired decrees, it seems evident that the Fighting French feel that the President himself has not seriously followed up his assurance.

The spokesman told a press conference yesterday that the "continued persecution" of Pro-Allied Frenchmen in Algiers and Morocco make it "quite understandable" why the Casablanca Conference failed to produce any political agreement between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud.

President's Appeal Unheeded

"The appeal of the President," he said, "has not been heeded by those responsible for the North African situation." He continued, "Therefore, we feel that we must appeal to American public opinion and give Americans the facts about political prisoners so that opinion, too, can back 100 per cent the appeal of President Roosevelt.

"In doing so, we are serving the interests of the Fighting French and also the cause of the American people. We don't want them to be deceived later by the possible reaction.

"We believe American influence in Africa is strong. We believe it can be felt and the situation can be cleared up. We have been patient. We have waited three months to bring the matter up again."

The French leader pointed out that at that last press conference, nine days after the American landings in North Africa began, he had called attention to the fact that political prisoners of the Pro-Axis Vichy Regime there had not yet been released, although the American forces presumably were in control.

"Now, three months afterward," he added, "the situation has not changed. Some political prisoners have been released, but not all, and some new ones have been added from the same group of Pro-Allied Frenchmen who had resisted the Axis and its Vichy collaborators."

Some De Gaullists Arrested

Some of those arrested since General Giraud became High Commissioner, he claimed, were De Gaullists who took an active part in assisting the American landing operations at Algiers and other points.

The Fighting French spokesman made public letters which, he said, were recently smuggled out of North Africa. The letters, offered to substantiate his claims as to the survival of Pro-Axis sympathies and methods in the regime sanctioned there by representatives of the American Government, were dated Jan. 3 and 4.

Questioned as to whether there had been any improvement in the situation since the letters were written, the Fighting French spokesman said that, instead, there has been "a worsening" and that it is revealed by a careful reading of news dispatches from American and British correspondents on the spot.

Pertinent extracts from these letters read:

"As soon as the armistice was concluded between Admiral Darlan and General Eisenhower . . . all the Vichy officials, without exception, resumed their functions, nearly all the imprisoned Fascists were released . . . all the military communications are controlled by the friends of the Axis.

Honeycombed by Axis Men

"Most of the Algerian advisers of Mr. Murphy, the representative of President Roosevelt, are ex-supporters of the Axis . . . the mobilization of the French Army is being sabotaged.

"At Oran, General Boisseau—the very man who ordered the troops to fire on the Allies Nov. 8—is ruling in company with Prefect Boujard, posting in every staff and in all the Anglo-American military services men known for their devotion to the Axis under the guise of interpreters, secretaries, phone operators, drivers, etc. . . .

"Allied authorities refuse . . . to intervene to stop the internment, decree after Nov. 8, of Democrats and Pro-Allies guilty of having manifested their wish to see De Gaulle come here and of having publicly affirmed their feelings.

Jews Held in Labor Camps

"The native Jews are mobilized in separate units in labor camps at Cheragam and are sent to build roads. Colonels Rente and Varene, notoriously anti-Jewish officers, are in charge of them . . . All the French and foreign political internees remain in concentration camps and the Communist deputies are still locked up in the Maison-Carree with other anti-Fascists. . . .

"Not a single physician, dentist, lawyer, newspaperman or judge who had been dismissed under racial decrees on secret societies has been reinstated, Jewish children are still refused access to ordinary school. . . .

"We have a feeling that we have been disarmed, chained up and abandoned by our own friends, the Allies."

The De Gaulle representative contrasted the situation described with that which exists, he said, in Tripoli under the British and in Syria, Jibuti, Madagascar, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, where the Fighting French are in control. They, he said, have released all Vichy political prisoners and restored the laws of the Third Republic, while the British have clamped into jail all Fascists and Axis collaborators.

British Methods in Tripoli End Chaos

Pro-Ally groups appear as Italian population turns partially away from Fascist rule.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the British Eighth Army in No. Africa

TRIPOLI, North Africa, Jan. 29, Delayed—British occupation authorities more than have their hands full in the newly occupied city of Tripoli. Yet order is replacing chaos with amazing swiftness, and pro-Ally elements are emerging among the much Fascisized Italian population.

Typical of the difficulties besetting the British authorities was the result of today's order obliging all civilians to hand in their radio sets. The custodian of enemy property had expected at most a few thousand sets. Instead the streets outside his office for blocks were lined with people bringing their sets which numbered 30,000.

As the battleline between the Rommel and the Montgomery forces recedes westward to Tunisia, Tripoli is beginning to lose its stunned appearance.

Fears Prove Groundless

For the first three days after the occupation shops, restaurants, and cafes were boarded up. There was much uncertainty about prices, rationing and other matters owing to Axis propaganda urging "hate of the Anglo-Saxons" long dinned into them still ringing in their ears. Many inhabitants literally didn't know what to expect.

Many who tried to leave at the last moment found the road blocked for a few miles westward and returned rather ignominiously. Others, fearing bombs, fled to the surrounding country and gradually trickled into the town as their fears proved groundless.

It was only on the fourth day that growing confidence, encouraged by the correct and humane behavior of the occupying forces, reached a point where shops began to open and timorous shopkeepers, like frightened turtles, poked their heads from under the carapaces of corrugated iron.

But the shops were mostly empty. Merchandise was still stowed for safe keeping well underground—beneath a load of tiles in courtyards or in corners of the attics.

The official sob story was that Germans had bought up everything, stripping the town of goods of all descriptions and skyrocketing prices, paying in Italian paper money.

Actually, however, many merchants cannily doubted the worth of this paper, and instead of accepting it stowed away considerable quantities of valuable durable merchandise.

But now, as they prefer pounds or dollars to lire or marks, they are gradually digging up and dusting off their buried treasures.

Since the Allied arrival and re-establishment of law and order the shops are consequently gradually filling up with goods which hitherto were locally unobtainable.

Plant Without Fuel

The departing enemy left the greatest conceivable chaos behind him. The Germans insisted that their sappers carry out demolition, since they did not trust the Italians, and they worked with a ruthless will.

The railway station was blown up, with ammunition trains standing on the tracks, costing many lives and victims of the concussion.

Road demolition was deliberately designed to isolate the city from the surrounding country. The electric power plant was left without fuel for more than three days, and vast food dumps were deliberately turned over to looters in order to cause a food shortage. Radio studios, upon which vast public sums had been expended, were turned into utter shambles.

Yet despite these acts of criminal vandalism, the Fascist civil authorities, including a considerable police force, continue to swagger about in their gaudy uniforms.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Joint Patrol by Police

A British (left) and an Italian military policeman patrol Tripoli together after the city fell to the British Eighth Army in Libya. This official British picture was radioed from Cairo to New York.

Resistance of Belgians Raised by Nazi Threats

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

News of German reverses on all fronts and an increasingly bad food situation have stirred up unrest in Nazi-occupied Belgium. This is indicated by recent information from the occupied territory and confirmed by German communiqués published in the Nazi-controlled Belgian press.

Although acts of revolt and sabotage will not overthrow German rule in Belgium, they have a serious effect on the morale of the occupying army and are hampering production of arms and other war materials for Germany.

It is the Belgian worker who leads in the underground struggle against the invaders. Acts of sabotage have become so numerous in Belgian factories that German authorities threaten to deal summarily with actual or alleged saboteurs. Belgian workers are particularly embittered by the increased shipping of Belgian labor to German war plants.

According to a statement of Georges Theunis, the Belgian statesman, no less than 50,000 Belgian workers were forcibly sent to Germany during the last three months of 1942. "The Germans," he declared, "have abandoned all pretense of voluntary conscription. They are taking workers at a rate of 20,000 a month."

The reason for these deportations is not only lack of skilled labor in Germany. The Nazis also aim at destroying underground resistance. While shifting Belgian workers from essential Belgian war factories to Germany, they replace them by Germans and Frenchmen. Belgian miners were also deported and their places taken by Russian miners. In the important Cockerille Works in Liége, however, workers went on strike against a German decision to send them to Germany. As the strike threatened to spread over the entire industrial region, the Nazis gave in and postponed the shipment to Feb. 15.

Threats in Broadcast

How anxious the Germans and the Belgian "Quislings" are to restore order in the country, was revealed by a threatening broadcast of Jan Brandt, a Flemish pro-Nazi speaker. He declared that the German authorities would not hesitate to shoot numerous hostages if "the Communists' and White Brigadiers' (Belgian patriots) reign of terror over Belgium did not cease immediately."

The speaker admitted that "public chaos and criminal mental confusion" had been spread among the Belgian population by these underground activities. He said the Germans intended to arm the pro-Nazi Belgian storm troopers who would eventually become "guardians of justice" in Belgium.

These threats were soon followed by acts. The German military commander of Belgium and Northern France, which the Nazis fused into a single administrative unit, has issued several decrees against "the disturbers of peace and order." All unlicensed persons possessing weapons and ammunition will be treated as terrorists and may be shot immediately without a court-martial. Whoever harbors "terrorists or Communists" or gives them clothes or food will also be sentenced to execution. Persons who injure the interests of the occupying authorities by ceasing work, dismissing members of the staff or inciting third persons to stop work, will be punished with hard labor or imprisonment and may, in serious cases, even be shot.

The Nazis have ceased to pretend that only "communist criminals" oppose the "new order" in Belgium. A communiqué of the German authorities of Nov. 21, states that "criminal plots although executed by Communist circles have been favored by the fact that large groups of the population have until now not contributed to prevent these acts or to find out or arrest the perpetrators."

Hostages Sent to Camp

Attempting to crush increased resistance, the German police have arrested numerous hostages from all classes of the Belgian population and have sent them to concentration camps. In case of attacks against German soldiers and officials, or against Belgian Nazis, these innocent prisoners are taken and shot in reprisal. The number of victims of Nazi terror has steadily increased in recent weeks.

Belgian ill will against their ruthless invaders has reached a new high as the food situation in the country has considerably disintegrated during the third war winter. A report published by the "Swedish Committee for Relief of Belgian Children" and dated September, 1942, stresses that "it is no longer possible to obtain official figures relative to the state of health among Belgian children.

Unofficial reports of such persons who have recently been in Sweden state that the mortality among children is appalling and that conditions are infinitely worse now than a year ago. As the war goes on the state of health gets worse day by day. Letters from Belgium which passed the German censor state that the people get ration cards but that there is nothing to buy."

The food crisis in Belgium though mainly caused by insufficient food supply, is partly also the consequence of a confused distribution and rationing system. Not less than 4,400 food decrees have been published by German authorities since May, 1940.

Belgium's immediate future is dark and the courageous little people are threatened by a process of gradual extermination. Yet every new form of pressure which the Nazis put on the conquered country only stimulates the Belgians to double their efforts to resist German domination.

German Rail Guards Seized by Belgians

Recorded by CBS

New York, Feb. 2

Twenty masked Belgians, "armed with revolvers, recently forced their way into some railway works near Charleroi", where they are said "to have bound the German guards and then blown up eight large locomotives as well as other valuable railway equipment," said the British radio.

The broadcast added: "The chief of the Dutch Nazi Party, (Anton) Mussert, has imitated Hitler so well that he has been rewarded with the title of 'Führer of the Dutch people.'"

U. S. Forces Build Road In Canada

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 2—Two military secrets were shared with the public yesterday when the House of Commons was told of a new highway now under construction in Canada by United States forces, and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King placed before the House a postwar formula for liquidation of U. S.-constructed defense projects in the Dominion.

The new highway extends from north of the Peace River to the Mackenzie River in the Canadian Northwest.

The postwar liquidation formula was contained in an exchange of notes between the two governments. It decrees that all immovable assets of the United States are to be released within one year after the end of the war to the Canadian Government or the Provincial Government.

All movable assets must be removed from Canada within one year or offered for sale to the Government. The price will be fixed by two appraisers, one chosen by each country, with power to select a third in case of disagreement.

Alaska Highway Leads

Among the major projects undertaken by the United States is the Alaska Highway which, under a special agreement, is to become a part of the Canadian Highway System after the war.

Prime Minister King said that Canada plans in the coming year to increase the number of R. C. A. F. squadrons overseas from 30 to 38, and cautioned against overoptimism on the length of the war.

"There could be no greater mistake in the world than to believe that we have advanced any further than this: that the Allied and the Axis forces are a little more evenly matched than they have been at any time heretofore," he pointed out.

During the Throne speech debate, the Prime Minister disclosed that "something like eight or ten of our Corvettes and other ships have succeeded in sinking U-boats."

Canada to Pay R. C. A. F.

He said that Canada now will "provide the pay and allowances of the R. C. A. F. personnel in combat areas overseas," this previously having been paid by Government of the United Kingdom from the time their overseas service began.

Prime Minister King assured the House that there is now in operation as perfect a system of communication and consultation between the different parts of the Empire as it is possible to have. "There is not," he said, "a major decision with respect to which Canada could be even remotely associated that is not a subject of communication between us."

He was answering the recurrent demand that an Imperial War Council should be established as in the World War. The Council was set up in the last war because the system of communication at that time was not nearly so effective. "We have now a continuing conference," he said, "between cabinets of the British Empire. Instead of a single war council at London today we have a collective cabinet."

No. Africa Decided Last June

He said he was now at liberty to disclose that at the conference of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in June "the full plans with respect to the invasion of North Africa were fully discussed and I had inside knowledge of all those plans at that time." They were not carried out for some little time but they were known to the military advisers of the different governments of the Empire concerned and were known to the Government in so far as it was desirable they should be known. "The Canadian Prime Minister was present on both of Mr. Churchill's visits to Washington when war plans were the subject of conversation."

Canada was informed of the Casablanca Conference, he explained, though not invited to it.

"For purposes of military expedience," he said, "it is not always advisable to have too large a conference or take too many into confidence on military secrets."

America Is Warned That China Verges on Economic Collapse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, in an address before the Foreign Press Association here today, said the needs of Asia now were even greater than those of Europe or Australia last year and that "an offensive to improve the present situation is urgent and necessary."

Holding that only from China could a short-cut to victory over Japan be launched, Dr. Wei stressed that an offensive launched in Asia in the near future would, besides reopening supply lines to China, tremendously hearten the Chinese and bolster their will to resist.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2—China, beset by desperate scarcities of food and commodities and receiving only "pitiful" assistance from the United States, is on the brink of economic collapse, according to Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Britain, who addressed workers of the United War Chest here.

Terming President Roosevelt's estimate of help reaching China from America faulty, Mme. Koo said China's ability to resist the Japanese might soon reach the breaking point due to starvation among its peoples and lack of military and other supplies.

Meanwhile, as dispatches from Chungking told of a Honan Province famine which had claimed thousands of victims and caused a mass exodus toward Shansi Province, the German Trans-Ocean News Agency reported from Nanking that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other high government and military officials had secretly left Chungking for Washington aboard four Flying Fortresses furnished by the United States Government. The Generalissimo, it was said, would ask the United States to speed the supplies of war materials promised to China. Confirmation of the German report was not obtainable here.

In her Philadelphia warning yesterday, Madame Koo said the United States could not afford to wait much longer in dispatching equipment for the Chinese Army and in opening the way for food and other supplies which would stave off hunger and inflationary collapse.

"President Roosevelt has said that as much is being flown into China as ever went over the Burma Road," Madame Koo declared. "What he did not say was that, of all the Lend-Lease materials, China gets only 2 per cent, the rest going to England and Russia. What he did not say was that, of this pitiful 2 per cent, only half ever got to Burma, and that, of this, only half again ever got into China.

"The President did not point out that, of what materials did go to China, 100 per cent were made up of equipment of war and medical supplies. Not a pound of food ever went over the Burma Road or is going in now."

The "relentless pressure of war which makes itself felt in hunger and cold and worthless money, the grinding burden of increasing scarcity and rising prices" is more dangerous than all the Japanese armies are to China today, Madame Koo added.

The importing of American credit is helpful, but it cannot prevent devaluation of the Chinese dollar when there remains a vast insufficiency of goods for the dollar to buy, she stressed.

Declaring that China was not worried about rationing because there was little to ration, the wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Britain said prices had advanced five, ten and 50 times over in the last year as inflation mounted higher.

"My stepdaughter is in the interior of China, working for the Red Cross," she continued. "She gets a salary of $50 a month, which is above that of most salaried workers. However, a meal costs her $3, a yard of cloth and a one-room hut, made of mud and straw, costs $3,500. A trip by sedan chair, which formerly cost 60 cents, now costs $6. People cannot afford to buy coal, as it costs 1,000 Chinese dollars a ton, while in Chungking, hotels are asking 50 Chinese dollars for a night."

Blankets Beat Japan

By Allied Labor News

CHUNGKING, Feb. 2—China's hidden army—its Industrial Co-operatives—wage effective warfare against the enemy by turning out 100,000 blankets a month.

These not only provide winter cover for Chinese soldiers, but the Co-operatives see to it that they absorb the entire wool supplies of the Northwest.

Wool is of vital importance to the Japanese, since its source of supply, formerly Australia and New Zealand, are now closed and China is the only place to which it can turn. Japanese scour the countryside for every strand they can find, but have little success.

The Co-operatives which at first wove the blankets by hand have now mechanized equipment. This mechanization is the real key to the co-operatives' progress and survival.

Largely responsible for the success of the wool co-operatives is the Institute for the Advancement of Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, a research organization in Chengtu mainly financed from abroad. These co-operatives in the Northwest enjoy considerable financial and administrative autonomy. They can go about their work without having first to cut through the red tape that necessarily surrounds the Central Committee of the CIC in Chungking.

Trade Unions Held Essential

By Allied Labor News

LONDON, Feb. 2—The important part trade unions are playing in the development of war industry must continue after victory is won, Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, declared at a conference of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.

"There can be no question of allowing backward-looking corporations or individuals to destroy the partnership of workers in industry, which is now a major factor in the national fight for victory," he said.

"The methods now being used to increase war production must be used equally in peacetime, if the living standards of the people are to be maintained. So long as the present wage system and the present system of private enterprise continue," he told the conference, "there is bound to be an element of antagonism between employers and workers, but the great fund of knowledge among workers must be brought to bear on problems of production."

The Beveridge report, Sir Stafford said, stresses the need for full employment of manpower and production resources if its provisions are to be carried out. "The days are over when trade unionists were required only to be tough negotiators, fighting a running battle with the employers for better wages and conditions," he said. "Today they still have to maintain their rights and living conditions, but in addition they have to share responsibility for efficient production."

Chilean Military Attaché Predicts Germany Will Lose

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2 (AP)—A former Chilean military attaché in Germany and Italy who returned here only last week predicted Feb. 1 that Germany would lose the war, that Italy would be shaken by revolt, and that a second front would be established in Europe in the near future.

The attaché, Col. Osvaldo Valencia, declared in a published interview that Germany is preparing a third major offensive against Russia and it remains to be seen whether the Russian people have sufficient force to halt it.

"For this reason I believe a second front is necessary and I see it coming soon," he added.

"This front must distract a million or a million and a half troops from the Russian front."

In Italy, he said, he found great areas at Milan and Genoa ruined by British bombings which ended attempts to build a warship at the port of Spezia. He added that the Italian Navy has only three remaining capital ships, including the Vittorio Veneto and Giulio Cesare. The third, which he did not name, has been damaged, he said.

As former subsecretary of defense, Colonel Valencia was largely responsible for crushing the attempted military revolt of Aug. 25, 1939, in which Axis sympathizing officers and Fascist-minded political figures participated.

Ceilings Delayed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Price ceilings scheduled to go into effect Feb. 1 on rubber baby pants and similar rubber drug sundries were postponed until March 1. Manufacturers have asked the Office of Price Administration to reconsider some of the proposed maximum prices.

Viereck Conviction Attack in High Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The conviction of George Sylvester Viereck on a charge of failing to give the State Department full information concerning his alleged activities as a Nazi agent in this country was challenged yesterday before the Supreme Court on the ground that the statute he was accused of violating was "unconstitutional because of its indefiniteness and uncertainty."

This contention was advanced by O. R. McGuire, Washington attorney, who argued that the tribunal should set aside his client's sentence of two to six years in a Federal penitentiary, imposed by the United States District Court here and upheld by the Court of Appeals.

Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general, replied that the act informed those who registered with the State Department as an agent of a foreign employer that "they must report all details of their activities concerning the dissemination of political propaganda."

Soviet Government Aids 'Quake Districts

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Soviet Government has ordered food and building materials sent to inhabitants of districts in the Tadzhikistan Republic stricken by an earthquake.

Ten million rubles were assigned for restoration of hospitals and school buildings. The number of casualties was not reported.

The earthquake hit Faizabad, Ramit, Kodhonikidzebad and the Nurek and Obi-Garmsky districts. Supplies for victims included 100 tons of grain.

Dr. MacLean Resigns

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 2 (AP)—H. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, announced here that the Board had accepted the resignation of President Malcolm S. MacLean who was granted a leave of absence to accept a commission in the Navy.

Alberta Loses Appeal

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Privy Council has dismissed an appeal by the Province of Alberta from a Supreme Court decision which held that the Province's 1937 act reducing interest rates on its securities was illegal.

The Privy Council upheld a 1940 decision of its Judicial Committee made on the same grounds—that the Alberta debt-adjustment legislation transcended the authority of the Provincial Legislature and invaded a field of legislation reserved to the Federal Parliament by the British North America Act.

The Provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick had supported Alberta's appeal. The appeal was dismissed without cost to Alberta.

Chiang Kai-shek Book Due March 12

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 2 (AP)—Newspaper advertisements announced today that a book by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek entitled "China's Destiny" would appear March 12 on the anniversary of the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

The book covers Chinese history for the past 100 years, particularly the Chinese revolution. The Central Daily News said "the book will be a lighthouse for the Chinese people. It will disclose the Generalissimo's personality and philosophy."

The book will be translated into English and other languages.

'Big Role' for Weather Reports

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 2 (CP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed British explorer, in an interview here Jan. 28 predicted that scientific long-range weather forecasting after the war will play a "big role in the future of human society," enabling peoples of the world to plan their food requirements a whole year in advance.

Sir Hubert arrived Jan. 27 from the Far North. He is en route to Washington to report to high Army officials on research work he has been carrying out for the military planning division of the U. S. Army.

"We have the situation well under control," he said when asked about conditions in the North.

Regarding weather forecasting, he said it "will play a big role in the future of human society and make possible a truly international plan of social operation as far as physical things are concerned."

Through a world system of meteorological stations "man will be able to plan accurately for both food and clothing supplies for a year ahead," he said.

Wisconsin's First Class in Denim Is Ready for Service on Farm Front

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2 (AP)—The vanguard of a skilled new specialist corps will leave the University of Wisconsin Campus Saturday, ready for active service on a vital war front.

For five weeks now the thousands of soldiers and sailors in training here have seen the blue of new uniforms—good denim coveralls—worn by boys of 16 and 17, the first of hundreds of reserves the great Midwest is hurling into the desperate battle for food to win the war.

Recruited by the Federal Employment Service and the Farm Security Administration from poor-low-producing farms, the boys will take their places on high production dairy farms now desperately in need of trained personnel.

The future program is already taking shape. When the first group of 56 graduates Saturday 165 more boys will be ready to step in. At least 300 more are coming, March 15.

Prof. W. L. Ahlgren has an answer for those who said boys could not be expected to step from small rural schools into a university classroom.

"These boys," Professor Ahlgren asserts, "absorb more knowledge than any students I have ever had."

Already familiar with farm chores and routine, the boys are studying scientific agriculture and crops, farm machinery, dairy cattle management, meat animals, rural citizenship, and democracy. Classes, demonstration and actual farm work on the University's experimental acres take eight hours a day. Faculty-conducted forums, tours of the University capitol, and nearby army posts occupy spare time. Besides paying expenses, the FSA gives each boy $2 a week for incidentals.

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Sidney Kingsley's New Play in New York—"This Rock" Tonight in Boston

Jefferson and His Fellows Depicted in 'The Patriots'

By John Beaufort

New York

Sergeant Sidney Kingsley's "The Patriots," which came to the National Theater Friday evening, is a play about Thomas Jefferson and several of his contemporaries. A drama more relevant to the present war for the freedom of all men everywhere has not been produced this season. Sergeant Kingsley interprets history in terms of living, struggling men rather than of academic postures. "The Patriots" strengthens faith and conviction that the united peoples of the world can build a global democracy after they have won the global war.

The American dream in its universal and idealistic sense is the subject of "The Patriots." Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, the great agrarian, the foremost democrat of his time, is introduced in 1790 entering New York harbor upon his return from serving as President Washington's Ambassador to France. Jefferson is shown as a man whose desire to retire to the life of a gentleman farmer was conquered by the responsibility he felt towards the new republic. The play is dominated by his long and violent controversy with Alexander Hamilton, the Federalist with ideas of a plutocracy.

Sergeant Kingsley's patriots are men of flesh and blood, troubled and discouraged, acting with differing and sometimes base motives, moving bravely and faithfully in history's turbulent current. Washington seems here a somewhat sideline figure, a balance rather than a protagonist. Monroe and Madison are present, too, in secondary positions. A Mr. Fenno is introduced with his foppish company and a sharp scene is occasioned between Jefferson and Hamilton over a slanderous attack upon Jefferson in Fenno's journal.

Jefferson's daughter, Patsy, is introduced—and, later, her two children—for the domestic note and to help recall Jefferson's own married life before the passing on of his wife. But Jefferson and Hamilton dominate the drama. Jefferson emerges triumphant to become President in 1800—though only with Hamilton's assistance—and the play is climaxed with Jefferson's delivery of the inaugural address which utters the American promise to the world in terms not of dollar imperialism but of democratic idealism.

"The Patriots" loses no eloquence in quoting directly from Jefferson, Tom Paine, and others. If that and its contemporary significance superimpose an extrinsic excitement and drama, it would appear a good idea for some of our playwrights to seek great themes in great men. Sergeant Kingsley has struck fire; he has written with vigor, sincerity, eloquence, and sometimes with humor.

The Playwrights Company and Rowland Stebbins, their co-producer, have commissioned scenery, costumes, lighting, and incidental music which are major contributions to the production.

The acting is sound rather than spectacular. Cecil Humphreys gives a superb impression of Washington's plainness and strength. Raymond Edward Johnson, in a remarkable Broadway debut, plays Jefferson soberly, earnestly, and forthrightly. He improves on history by giving Jefferson a good speaking voice but fails to suggest much of the personal charm which the great Virginian possessed.

House Jameson provides a hard-hitting interpretation of Hamilton's energy and political dominance. Sergeant Kingsley stops just short of making him an outright villain. Judson Laire (James Monroe), Ross Matthew (James Madison), Madge Evans (Patsy), Francis Compton and Jack Lloyd are among the members of a large and competent cast who aid in making the play an important tribute to Jeffersonian democracy.

'The Patriots'

A new play by Sidney Kingsley. Directed by Shepard Traube. Settings by Howard Bay. Costumes by Rose Bogdanoff and Toni Ward. Lighting by Moe Hack. Musical arrangement by Stanley Bate. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins at the National Theater, beginning on Jan. 29. The cast is as follows:

Captain	Byron Russell
Thomas Jefferson	Raymond Edward Johnson
Patsy	Madge Evans
Martha	Frances Reid
James Madison	Ross Matthew
Alexander Hamilton	House Jameson
George Washington	Cecil Humphreys
Sergeant	Victor Southwick
Colonel Humphrey	Francis Compton
Jacob	Thomas Dillon
Ned	George Mitchell
Mat	Philip White
James Monroe	Judson Laire
Mrs. Hamilton	Peg La Centra
Henry Knox	Henry Mowbray
Butler	Robert Lance
Mr. Fenno	Ronald Alexander
Jupiter	Juano Hernandez
Mrs. Conrad	Leslie Bingham
Frontiersman	John Stephen
Thomas Jefferson Randolph	Billy Nevard
Anne Randolph	Hope Lange
George Washington Lafayette	Jack Lloyd

Vandamm

Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Alexander Hamilton on the Stage

As they are impersonated by Raymond Edward Johnson, Cecil Humphreys, and House Jameson in Sidney Kingsley's new play, "The Patriots," at the National Theater in New York.

Associated Press Photo

Helen Hayes as Harriet Beecher Stowe

In Gilbert Miller's production of "Hattie," now on try-out tour.

News of the Stage

A brief spring tour is being planned for Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," now at the Barrymore Theater in New York. Whether Boston will be visited is not announced but it would seem probable that this city will be included in the itinerary. The fiftieth performance of the revival will be given this evening. Production expenses, which total $40,000, were paid off at the end of the fourth week in New York. Half the costs were covered in a three weeks' preliminary tour, and the rest was earned by the end of the fourth week in New York. The play, the management reports, has been doing capacity business during its New York engagement.

Announcement in New York that "Lady in the Dark" and Gertrude Lawrence would return there for another engagement starting on Feb. 28 seems to end, at least for the present, prospects for a return visit to Boston. The show opened a four weeks' engagement in Chicago on Jan. 19 and business there has been so profitable that a fifth week has already been added to the booking, carrying the run up to Feb. 20.

Speaking of return engagements, the New York Times hears from travelers back from Hollywood that the Army show, "This Is the Army" may tour to the East from California when the movie version of the show is completed, about May 1. Los Angeles would have the first engagement and return visits to some cities would be established.

Rouben Mamoulian has been signed to direct the Theater Guild's production of the musical version of "Green Grow the Lilacs." The original play was brought to the stage by the Guild in 1931. This will not be the first time that Mr. Mamoulian has performed such a service for the Guild. His last assignment for that organization was "Porgy and Bess" in 1935.

The engagement of the "Ziegfeld Follies" at the Shubert in Boston will be concluded on Feb. 20 and the show will open a limited engagement in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, Feb. 23. The Tuesday opening is necessary because of wartime transportation difficulties.

Eddie Dowling, Billie Burke, and Nicholas Joy

The producer, star, and featured player of "This Rock," opening tonight at the Plymouth.

'This Rock' and Its Author

For ten years, Walter Livingston Faust, author of "This Rock," new comedy opening tonight at the Plymouth Theater, was representative in England for an American firm. With his wife and two daughters, he spent much time in England. Since returning to this country several years ago, he has kept in contact with his friends in Great Britain, and from their experiences and what he saw himself when he lived there, he derived the material for "This Rock." The play tells what happens when 20 East End London children, who have never seen cows or green pastures, descend upon the home of an aristocratic country family. Billie Burke plays the role of the hostess to the Cockney youngsters.

Mr. Faust used to be associated with Jane Sterling's father in England. When it came time to cast his play, he remembered her as a youngster abroad. Knowing that she was in New York, he tried to locate her, but didn't realize she had changed her name from White to Sterling for theater purposes. One day, after the play had been in preparation a week. Jack Merivale and his wife, who is Miss Sterling came to watch Eddie Dowling rehearse the company. Mr. Faust recognized her, had her read the part, and signed her at once.

The Tributary Theater production of "Julius Caesar" will be presented Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, at the Peabody Playhouse.

On the Screen

"Brooklyn, U. S. A.," in which Sydney Greenstreet will have his first starring role, is to go before the cameras Feb. 15 at the Warner West Coast studio. Co-starred will be John Garfield and Dennis Morgan. The film will be directed by Lew Seiler. The screen play is by Asa Bordages and John Bright, writers of the original play.

William Gaxton and Hazel Scott, who were featured in Gregory Ratoff's Columbia musical, "Something to Shout About," have been signed for Mr. Ratoff's forthcoming "Tropicana," which will star Mae West. The film is laid in South America.

Director Frank Borzage; Harry Wild, cinematographer; Harry Horner, production designer; and other members of the staff of Sol Lesser's "Stage Door Canteen," now in production at Fox Movietone studios, 53rd Street and 10th Avenue, New York, next week will transform the set into a classroom for Prof. Robert J. Gessner's students in cinematography at New York University. The undergraduates will spend a day in the studio, observing the filming of the production.

Louis Kronberg at the Guild

At the Guild of Boston Artists, paintings by Louis Kronberg will be on display through Feb. 13.

For many years the pictures of Mr. Kronberg have been known to Bostonians. He provides a link between this generation of Boston painters and the past. While his contemporaries were painting local themes, ladies of fashion, elegant domestic interiors, exotic still-lifes, Mr. Kronberg favored the stage, ballerinas, gypsies, and picturesque models. His painting style is grounded in realism, but softened and decorated with impressionistic colors. The many years which he spent living abroad impressed some foreign influence upon his style.

The gallery looks especially cheerful with the oils and pastels of youthful ballerinas. Mr. Kronberg portrays them exercising at the bar or taking a bow on the stage. He gives full play to color and pays particular attention to light.

For agreeable contrast there are two street scenes of Paris. In them Mr. Kronberg has used a softer brushstroke, and a more pallid tonality. There is a pleasing and authentic atmospheric quality.

Providence Art Club

Portraits by Wilfred I. Duphiney are on exhibition at the Providence Art Club where they may be seen through Feb. 6.

This painter provides a likeness that is realistic. The gallery seems very sociable and well populated with living likenesses. Dr. Duphiney sets the subjects comfortably on the canvas, conveys forms, mass, contour, costume, accessory and facial features with exactness that is sometimes almost startling. It is photographic portraiture carried beyond the bounds of a camera study, enforcing and emphasing salient traits in the sitter.

D. A.

William Demarest has been signed by Paramount for the role of Bob Hope's sergeant in "Let's Face It."

Greer Garson Movie Coming Late in Month

Ronald Colman and Greer Garson in the film version of James Hilton's novel, "Random Harvest," are expected to reach the screen at the State and Orpheum late in February. The film is now in its seventh week at the Music Hall in New York.

In celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Keith Memorial Theater special stage events are scheduled for each evening during the week beginning Wednesday.

Two musicals, "Best Foot Forward" and "Right About Face," have gone into production at M-G-M. "Best Foot Forward," adapted for the screen by Irving Brecher and Fred Finklehoffe, stars Lucille Ball. Harry James, William Gaxton, and Virginia Weidler are in other leading roles. Eddie Buzzell is directing, with Arthur Freed as producer. A chorus of one hundred boys and girls will be featured.

"Right About Face" stars Kay Kyser with Lena Horne, Marilyn Maxwell, William Gargan, Ben Blue, Ava Gardener, Pamela Blake, Curt Bois, and Kay Williams. Tim Whelan is directing and Irving Starr is producing the film, which is based on an original story by Matt Brook and Joe Hoffman.

Mary Brian has been signed for the leading feminine role of the Monogram drama, "No Escape." John Carradine, Dean Jagger, Bill Henry, and Sidney Blackmer play important roles, and Harold Young is directing.

Luise Rainer, who won two consecutive Academy awards, will return to the screen after a four-year absence to play the stellar feminine role in Paramount's picturization of Stefan Heym's story of the Czechoslovakian underground, "Hostages." Paramount has an option on her services for additional pictures. Miss Rainer arrived in Hollywood from New York a week ago to test for the part.

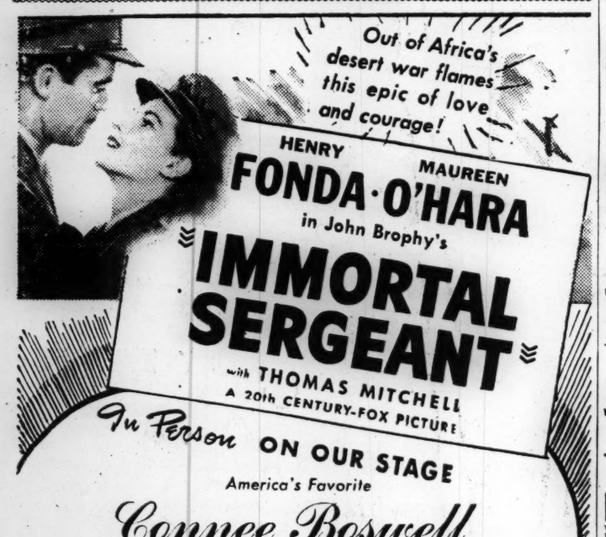
"Brazzaville," starring Humphrey Bogart and Sydney Greenstreet, has been scheduled for production by Warners as a sequel to "Casablanca." Messrs. Bogart and Greenstreet will continue their characterizations. Geraldine Fitzgerald is expected to play an important role in the picture. Miss Fitzgerald at present is preparing to appear in a Broadway play written by Irwin Shaw entitled, "Labor For the Wind."

'The Dancing Lesson' by Louis Kronberg

In an exhibition of his paintings at the Guild of Boston Artists.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)


Out of Africa's desert war flames this epic of love and courage!
HENRY FONDA · MAUREEN O'HARA
in John Brophy's
IMMORTAL SERGEANT
with THOMAS MITCHELL
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
In Person ON OUR STAGE
America's Favorite
Connee Boswell
CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY of LOWER BASIN STREET
with PAUL LAVALLE and his ORCHESTRA
and The Chairman MILTON CROSS
Extra Added Attraction
HERB SHRINER
Buy War Bonds
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7th Ave. and 50th St.
STARTS 10:30 A.M. WEDNESDAY

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
The All-Star, All-American Musical Comedy
"STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM"
Plus "TRUCK BUSTERS"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Fred MacMURRAY · Paulette GODDARD · Susan HAYWARD
"THE FOREST RANGERS"
in Technicolor
Plus "ICE-CAPADES REVUE"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
FRED ASTAIRE · RITA HAYWORTH
You Were Never Lovelier
COUNTER-ESPIONAGE
Beginning Thursday "SEVEN DAYS LEAVE" "NIGHTMARE"

GENE TIERNEY
GEORGE MONTGOMERY · LYNN BARI
China Girl
Plus In Person ON Our Stage | Guy LOMBARDO & Band | NAN WYNN + Other Acts
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th AVE 50th ST

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PLYMOUTH · OPENS TONIGHT
EDDIE DOWLING presents
BILLIE BURKE
in
"THIS ROCK"
A New Comedy by WALTER LIVINGSTON FAUST
Eve: 55c to $2.75; Pop. Mats. Thurs.: 55c to $1.65; Sat. 55c to $2.20

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Heartily recommended."—Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph."—Atkinson, Times
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY · JUDITH EVELYN · LEO. G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45th ST. EVGS. 8:40
Matinees Wed. Sat. & Feb. 12th at 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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Clifton WEBB · Peggy WOOD · Leonora CORBETT · Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA. 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun.
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"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Laugh Riot! 6th MONTH
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, W. 43 St. BR. 9-3970. No Mon. Perf.
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NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46th St. Thea., W. of Broadway. CI. 6-6075
EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40. $2 Top
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LIFE WITH FATHER
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
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50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
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No Mon. Eve. Perf. Mail Orders Filled

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD · FREDRIC MARCH · FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9156
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON · Edmund GWENN · Ruth GORDON · Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE · Alexander KNOX · Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, West 47 Street. Evenings 8:30
$1.10 to $3.85. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30, $1.10 to $2.75

"Fascinating thriller — see it."— Cue.
EVA Le Gallienne · JOSEPH Schildkraut
in
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON THEA., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sunday 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
with KATHARINE HEPBURN and ELLIOTT NUGENT
LAST 2 WEEKS
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St., W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Youth Symphony group of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett conducting. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Bambi." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 2:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Thunderbirds." John Sutton. Gene Tierney. 9:30, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Esquire—"I Married a Witch." Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror." Basil Rathbone. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8. "Destination Unknown." Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "You Were Never Lovelier." Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—"Forest Rangers." Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Ice-Capades Revue." Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Kipps." Dianna Wynyard, Michael Redgrave. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "Harvard Oarsmen." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:28, 3:26, 6:24, 9:22. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:34 a. m., 1:32, 4:30, 7:28, 10:26. "Army Chaplain." 12:10, 3:08, 6:05, 9:04.

Kenmore—"Iceland." Sonia Henie, John Payne. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "March of Time." 2:15, 5:20, 8:10. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:35, 5:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray, Frenchot Tone, Ray Milland, Victor Moore, Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Truck Busters." Richard Travis, Virginia Christine. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Gentleman Jim." Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "You Can't Escape Forever." George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Ice-Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Time to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8, 10:15, Stage Show: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Vaudeville Days," "Steel Head Fighters," "Paratroops," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Q-Men," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.

Telepix—Mussolini in "Yellow Caesar," "Daffy Duck and Bugs Bunny Cartoon," "Ray McKinley's Orchestra," "Hedda Hopper," sports and India. 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smith of Minnesota." Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15.

Tremont—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:30.

Uptown—"Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Rudy Vallee. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Heart of the Golden West." Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Iceland." Sonia Henie, John Payne. "City of Silent Men." F. Albertson. 2. Continuous from 6:45

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Berlin Correspondent." Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 1:30, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:15, 8:30. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 2:15, 7, 10.

Coolidge Corner: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers and Elviry. 2, 8.

University: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. "Stand By All Networks," Joan Heal, Florence Rice. 2, 7.

Codman Square: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Silver Queen," George Brent. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Thunder Birds," John Sutton. Gene Tierney. 3:27, 7:03, 9:45. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. 2:13, 8:31.

Park: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Orchestra Wives," Ann Rutherford. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.

Mystic: "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:25, 8:25.

Strand: "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:15, 8:30. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 2:15, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 1:55, 8. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:10, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

Strand: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison. 2, 8.

Revere: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 2, 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 2, 8.

Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 2:25, 9:10. "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Silver Queen," George Brent. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Mystery Marie Roget," Maria Montez. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:30, 7:43.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle.

President Close to Tears Before Yanks in No. Africa

Continued from Page 1

the car behind; when they passed a pedestrain, he asserted, both guards would point up, as to an airplane, or one would pretend to fall out of the leading jeep while the second "rescued" him.

Then again, Mr. Roosevelt happily recalled the meal he had with five WAACS whom he found at headquarters, and like a good reporter came back with their individual names, which he enumerated for home town papers.

Boosts Rubber Output

One of the things that amazed the President was the new device for getting more rubber out of the rubber trees at the Firestone Plantations in Liberia. Hitherto the tree is ringed diagonally and the white latex fluid flows out from a single spiral. Now, to speed up output in the war emergency the trees have been ringed by a second diagonal, in the other direction. What this will ultimately do to the trees, he explained, is anybody's guess, but for the time being it is expected to increase present production of 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 pounds annually to 22,000,000,000 to 23,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Roosevelt tried to explain the curious relationship between French and Americans in North Africa, who have now completely fraternized, he said, after trying to kill one another on the Americans' first landing. Like many another returned traveler, Mr. Roosevelt occasionally explained he had made discoveries on his trip which were a little hard to describe—that one had to go for oneself to see.

Well, at one particular mud-walled brick fort, built centuries ago, the rFench officer told his men that the Americans were landing that night and the men cheered enthusiastically.

But a few hours later the same Commandant mournfully informed his men that orders had come to resist. The soldiers were gloomy but there was no thought of disobedience. This, he said, was typical of the French military situation: it explained much in the whole political set-up. The fort was pounded from warships and was finally taken only after cannon had been landed and a direct breach made. Americans lost 99 killed while the French garrison of 400 lost 200.

But the extraordinary thing was that when the "cease firing" order finally came the two armies fraternized immediately and completely; there were no hard feelings at all; and even the parents of killed French soldiers he reported appeared to have no animosity to the Americans.

It was tales like these that traveler Roosevelt brought back to his press conference.

Allies to Strike in Europe; Roosevelt Outlines Plans

Continued from Page 1

combat the submarine menace and he indicated that he felt that it would be increasingly satisfactory, with Brazil contributing more planes and more destroyers to the task.

Action Against U-Boats

His visit with President Vargas registered the intention of both countries to see that West Africa should not and could not again become a menace to the Western Hemisphere either by air or by sea. He said that this phase of future security was discussed at the Casablanca conference and that it was agreed that whatever steps are needed must be taken to eliminate any element of threat from one hemisphere to another. When a correspondent asked whether this would involve demilitarization, the President said that agreement on methods had not yet been reached.

Mr. Roosevelt apparently replied casually to the question as to whether he hoped to arrange a conference at which the Soviet Premier would be present, but correspondents gained the impression that it was a project which he definitely has in mind. His answer was that hope springs eternal!

While the official communiqué from North Africa stated that the reason Mr. Stalin did not attend was because he was engaged in directing the Soviet winter offensive, Mr. Roosevelt did not mention this point in his comment on Mr. Stalin's absence. He confined himself to pointing out that Russia was not at war with Japan and that China was geographically isolated from the European theater of the war.

Backs African Policy

As to the controversial and much criticized political arrangements in North Africa, first with Admiral Darlan and later with General Giraud, the President made it abundantly clear that they had his full backing, that they were militarily necessary.

He held that most political prisoners have been released, except, he thought, some who might have other charges against them. He said that the Peyrouton appointment with General Giraud was not discussed with him but he had no objection to express with respect to it. He pointed out that when M. Peyrouton was in the Darlan Cabinet he caused the arrest of Pierre Laval, which he evidently thought was a pretty good recommendation for M. Peyrouton.

It seemed evident that Mr. Roosevelt wanted to make a distinction between Laval Vichyites and just plain Vichyites because he held that there were many good and decent men who had worked for Vichy.

His discussion of the political situation in French North Africa began with the statement that he thought it was going along very well. He told his press conference that the political problem in fact was essentially a military problem.

Then he read at length from an interview obtained by Guy Ramsey, of the London News Chronicle, from General Giraud. It quoted General Giraud as speaking highly of General de Gaulle and professing great admiration for, and agreement with, the leader of the Fighting French.

Closer Ties for French

Mr. Roosevelt was confident that there would be greater co-operation and co-ordination between the two French leaders and their staffs as a result of their meeting in Casablanca.

Questioned about the status of French political prisoners in North Africa, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought all those who wanted to fight the Germans had been released except some who had committed other crimes.

A questioner cited a report that it was regarded as a crime by the Giraud admministration in North Africa to support General de Gaulle. That, the President said, is an absolute lie.

At the end of his conference he traced his itinerary for the crowded press conference. It included Miami, Trinidad, Belem, Brazil, Bathurst, Gambia and Casablanca. His return route went from Casablanca south to Marrakech, then to Bathurst, then to Monrovia, Liberia; back to Bathhurst, thence to Natal, Brazil; Trinidad, Miami, and back to the White House.

He said he left Mr. Churchill in Marrakech sketching the snow-capped Atlas Mountains, which Mr. Roosevelt described as one of the most beautiful sights he had ever seen.

After some 200 correspondents had crowded their way into the Executive Office, Mr. Roosevelt greeted them by expressing his thanks to the press and the radio for having very faithfully lived up to the request of the Office of Censorship not to reveal the movements of the Commander in Chief and other military and government officials. He said the secret had been beautifully kept and that he appreciated it deeply.

Negro Dean Quits In Air Protest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—In protest against what he termed the "reactionary policies and discriminatory practices" of the Army Air Forces, William H. Hastie has resigned as civilian aide to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Mr. Hastie, Negro Dean of Law at Howard University here, said in announcing his resignation last night:

"The simple fact is that the Air Command does not want Negro pilots flying in and out of various fields, eating, sleeping and mingling with other personnel, as a service pilot must do in carrying out his various missions."

Ever since he protested in 1940 against setting up a segregated training center for Negro pilots at Tuskegee University in Alabama, Mr. Hastie said, the Air Command has ignored him. This despite his assertion that when he took office Secretary Stimson directed that all questions relating to Negroes be referred to him for comment or approval.

"But the reactionary policies and discriminatory practices of the Air Forces are much more serious than the matter of ignoring my office. It should be understood that from the beginning the Air Command did not want Negro personnel. Resistance bred of that attitude has been met every since."

He Accepts Radio's Shower of Pennies

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Private Harold Mullane, a young Marine, figured he might make $10 from the radio program which a week ago asked listeners to send his mother pennies to be used to buy him a war bond.

But Jan. 30 on the "Truth or Consequences" show over the NBC network the youth accepted more than $3,000 in coppers sent in by listeners throughout the nation. It was reported more than 204,000 letters were mailed to his mother, Mrs. Dennis Mullane of Staten Island, whose failure to answer a question correctly on the quiz program started the penny parade.

Ralph Edwards, master of ceremonies, asked listeners to send a penny each to Mrs. Mullane as a "consequence." They did. They sent single pennies, batches of coppers and penny banks.

President's Trip Totals 13,823 Miles

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 2

President Roosevelt traveled at least 13,823 miles on his 23-day trip. Here are the mileage figures based on announced stops:

Washington to Trinidad, 2,400.

Trinidad to Casablanca, 3,673.

Casablanca to Dakar, 1,350.

Dakar to Natal, 1,900.

Natal to Trinidad, 2,100.

Trinidad to Washington, 2,400.

McNutt Bars Nonessential Jobs to 18-38

Continued from Page 1

quite insecure as war production requires more and more raw materials, labor, transportation facilities, electric power, plant facilities, fuel, public services and the like, Mr. McNutt pointed out.

Asked if labor unions approved of his "work in essential war industries or fight" order, Mr. McNutt replied that the policy was fixed with unanimous approval of the National Management-Labor Policy Committee, on which both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor are represented.

Although the McNutt order goes further along the road of compulsory manpower assignment than any previously ordered by the War Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt said he will instruct Selective Service boards to consider all cases "with common sense."

The following grounds may be accepted as "reasonable excuses" for temporary idleness or for being engaged in a "nondeferrable" activity or occupation: (A) idleness of registrant or in immediate family of registrant; (B) physical disqualifications; (C) reasonable vacation; (D) compelling circumstance that would not permit the change of employment without undue hardship of the registrant or his dependents.

The list, which Mr. McNutt called "just a beginning," in a broad hint that dependency deferments are being narrowed generally to relieve labor shortages in war industries covers:

1. All job-occupations in 19 manufacturing, eight wholesale and retail trade, and nine service activities.

2. Twenty-nine job-occupations "nondeferrable regardless of the activity in which they are found," even if it is one of the 35 activities which have been designated as essential for purposes of occupational deferment.

Nonessential Business

In the first group are:

Manufacturing—Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads, pleating, stitching, tucking, and embroidering; trimmings, stamped art goods, and art needlework; cut, beveled, and etched glass; cutware; glass novelties; mosaic glass, stained, leaded, ornamented, and decorated glass; jewelers: fixings and materials; jewelry, lapidary work, ornamental gold and silver leaf and foil [nonindustrial]; silverware and plated ware [nonindustrial]; costume jewelry and novelties; decorative feathers, plumes, and artificial flowers; frames, mirror and picture; greeting cards and picture postcards; jewelry cases; and signs and advertising displays.

Wholesale and retail trade—Antiques; beer, wines, and liquors; custom tailors and furriers; candy, confectionery, and nuts; florists, jewelry, novelties, and tobacco.

Service—Automobile rental service; dance, music, theatrical and art studios and schools; gambling, interior decorating, night clubs, parking lots, photographic studios, turkish baths, massage parlors, clothing rental, porter service, and social-escort services.

Nonessential Jobs

The job occupations listed as "nondeferrable" regardless of the activity in which they may be found are:

Bar cashier, bar boy, bartenders, bathhouse attendants, beauty operators, bellboys, bootblacks, bus boys, butlers, charmen and cleaners, cosmeticians, custom tailors, custom furriers, dancing teachers, dish washers, doormen and starters, elevator operators [passenger and freight, excluding industrial freight elevators related to production], elevator starters [passenger and freight], errand boys [including messengers and office boys], fortune tellers, including astrologer, clairvoyant, mediums, mind readers, palmist, etc., gardeners, greens keepers, ground keepers, housemen, hairdressers, lavatory attendants, messengers, errand boys, office boys, newsboys, night club managers and employees, porters [other than in railway train service], private chauffeurs, soda dispensers, ushers, valets, waiters [other than those in railway train service].

'Stay in College'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Eighteen and 19-year-old college students, now at midterms, were advised today by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt to stay in college until called into military service.

"Get what you can where you are," was his advice.

Mr. McNutt told the House Military Affairs Committee today that within two weeks, a manpower committee, headed by Owen D. Young, will have ready for Congress a program for keeping exceptional students in physics, chemistry, pre-medical, and other key courses in college. This will parallel the Army-Navy program for using 400 to 500 colleges to train men and women for the armed services.

Heeding the fears of small liberal arts colleges for their existence, Mr. McNutt promised to use as "many of them as possible" in his civilian training program, which he warned will require new Congressional appropriations.

Mr. McNutt said he and the Secretary of War are at odds as to whether a man, once taken by the Army or Navy could be returned to college for training as an expert civilian, but indicated that President Roosevelt would soon be asked to make a decision on that point.

On the question of the survival of the small liberal arts college, Mr. McNutt warned "my interest is not in the protection of an institution.

This Glass Bounces

Wide World

They Are Used to Float Nets

Mrs. Lottie Spencer who doesn't seem the least disturbed by the game she is playing, no doubt is wishing that her best glass dishes had some of the same quality when she inadvertently bounces them on the kitchen floor. Fishermen on the Pacific Coast class the glass spheres as superior either to cork or wood.

Answers to Some Questions About New Draft Deferment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Here are answers to questions about the order issued today for elimination of dependency draft deferment after April 1 for men doing work listed as "nondeferrable":

Q. Does this mean the 3-A draft classification will be abolished after April 1 and that any man with a wife and several children can be drafted?

A. No, except for men who do work on the first "nondeferrable" list. The first list is to be expanded from time to time to include other jobs, however, and War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt hinted strongly that complete elimination of dependency deferment is coming.

Q. Must holders of "nondeferrable" jobs switch to war work or be inducted into the fighting forces, even if they have children?

A. As a practical matter, yes. They could actually retain any dependence deferment they now have if they switch to any job outside the "nondeferrable" list, but expansion of the list to cover their new job would catch them again. Any deferment because of age or physical, mental or moral deficiency would not be affected.

Q. Would the war-work-or-induction status hold, for example, in the case of a 35-year-old florist with six children, even if childless men in work outside the list had not been called?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the purpose of the new order?

A. One purpose is to promote transfers from non-essential to essential jobs, because the War Manpower Commission estimates 3,200,000 of these transfers must be made in 1943 to meet production needs. Another is to make men with children in non-essential work available for induction so the draft, now moving deeper into the ranks of childless married men, won't take too many men out of war jobs.

Pullman Paid $44,875 for Ideas Suggested by Employees in 1942

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Ideas by employees which improved service and operations at a big industrial plant engaged in war work paid multiple dividends in 1942—with cash awards of approximately $45,000 going to workers.

But the cash awards of $44,875 to the Pullman Company employees for their cash winning suggestions were not the only benefits, said E. S. Taylor, Director of the Suggestion System which operates under a model plan and is in practice in several business and industrial plants.

The suggestions by the employees which were put into practice greatly boosted war production at the plant through development of time and material and manpower-saving ideas, said Mr. Taylor, who is President of the National Association of Suggestions Systems. He praised the system for "its effectiveness in improving employee-employer relations."

The accepted ideas—one single suggestion brought an employee $730—were put into practice at the average rate of 10 a day during 1942, Mr. Taylor said. More than 24,000 suggestions, averaging one per employee, were submitted during the year, and about 14.5 suggestions per 100 employees were accepted.

Since the system was started in March, 1941, the company has received 46,843 suggestions from its employees in all parts of the country and paid them $68,000 for the 5,822 ideas accepted, he said.

In addition to cash awards to employees for "constructive" suggestions, an employee whose idea results in actual saving that can be computed is given 10 per cent of the first year's saving, Mr. Taylor explained.

Japanese-American Students Get Fund

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—College students throughout the United States have contributed $9,000 to a fund to aid Japanese-American students in western relocation centers continue their schooling in eastern and mid-western colleges, Wilmina Rowland, Executive Secretary of the World Student Service fund said Jan. 31.

The distribution of the money is handled by the National Japanese-American Student Relocation Council, organized in Philadelphia last May to direct the relocation of 2,500 American-born Japanese students who had been forced to leave colleges and universities on the West Coast when all Japanese were evacuated from there.

About 1,200 students have been cared for so far, 600 having received permits recently to leave the relocation centers to attend colleges after the war relocation authority decided to release Japanese-Americans from its ten relocation centers.

Churchill Confers in Turkey With President Inonu on War

Continued from Page 1

—from London to Casablanca to Cairo to Adana and back to Cairo.

He pointed to three historic events of recent months as placing an entirely different complexion on the world outlook:

1. The unparalleled pursuit of Rommel over hundreds of miles from Egypt to Tunisia.

2. The prodigious blows being struck by the Russian armies. Premier Stalin's name, he said, would ring forever in Russian history.

3. The British and American occupation of North Africa.

Of the North African situation, Mr. Churchill said he was confident that the last German and Italian soldiers would be driven from Africa, perhaps in a few months, but only after hard fighting.

Focus on Balkans

The meetings were held on a special railway siding near Adana, historic town in southern Turkey only a few miles from Tarsus, birthplace of the Apostle Paul. Significantly, as Mr. Churchill's plane—a Consolidated Liberator Bomber—arrived at Adana, a group of British Hurricane fighters was being delivered to the Turkish Air Force. Mr. Churchill, wearing the "Siren Suit" he displayed on his visit to Washington, stopped for a few moments to watch.

His first session with President Inonu lasted four hours and 45 minutes. Following a state dinner, they met again until 1 a. m. Sunday. The meetings were resumed later Sunday morning. Participating were Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, other high British leaders, Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, and Col. Fashih Kayabali, Chief of Operations of the Turkish General Staff, with their advisers.

As a quick aftermath of the conference, the Berlin Radio reported today that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, had been received by Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemenioglu. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Mr. Churchill took off after lunch Sunday and turned up smiling in Cairo last night.

On the return trip Mr. Churchill stopped off at the British island of Cyprus near the Turkish coast to address a gathering of "leading personalities" and to inspect the garrison at Nicosia.

Borrowing a phrase from President Roosevelt, he assured his listeners there that the United Nations "are strong and they will march forward from strength to strength until unconditional surrender is extorted from those who have laid the world in havoc and ruin."

Berlin Disdainful

By the Associated Press

The Berlin diplomatic correspondent of the German Transocean News Agency described the results of the Churchill-Inonu conferences at Adana as "meager" in the first German radio reaction recorded in New York by the Associated Press today, and said "the material assistance which Turkey is being assured under the agreement is nothing sensational."

"Germany, as a matter of fact, is delivering considerable quantities of armament material to Turkey and she is bound to Turkey by a friendship pact," Transocean said.

Berlin has known about the Adana meeting for two days and was not surprised by the British communiqué, the diplomatic correspondent said, adding "the question now arises: Will the United Nations increase their pressure on Turkey?"

Nazi Theories Bared in U.S. 'White Book'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The State Department has issued a white book on the basic principles and aims of National Socialism with emphasis on the Nazi dogma that any person of German descent, regardless of his citizenship, owes allegiance to the Führer.

The 510-page treatise, released on the tenth anniversary of Adolf Hitler's rise to power, includes numerous documents ranging from a German newspaper's disparaging account of Marlene Dietrich's American naturalization to official Nazi writings and instructions.

It describes in some detail the use of organized German minorities to further Germany's war aims, as in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia, and traces the history of organizations used abroad to mobilize all "racial" Germans everywhere in the service of the Nazi state.

The book contains numerous references to Nazi efforts to reclaim for the German cause an estimated 12,000,000 racial Germans "drowned in the melting pot of the United States," but does not deal specifically with the fiasco of the German-American Bund in which all these efforts culminated.

In a foreword, however, the authors state that "it is clear that Nazi efforts to indoctrinate our loyal American citizens of German descent met with little response and that only a small fraction of our immigrants from Germany were receptive to Nazi ideas."

The appendix includes an "Information Sheet" issued from Stuttgart in January, 1941, complaining that the German-American Bund, "although it operates on a fully legal basis," is "given exceptional legal treatment," with its leaders kept under surveillance and "constantly called before the congressional committee for the investigation of 'un-American activities.'"

"Police raids on the summer places of the Bund, the so-called 'camps,' are common," the Nazi document continues, "although they are always without result, and in no case have the alleged stocks of weapons or other 'war material' imported from Germany for the purpose of a revolution by force been found."

The information sheet also complained that the official German diplomatic representatives were subjected to "hostile attacks" and were depicted as Nazi propagandists by the House Investigating Committee headed by Representative Dies.

The reference to Marlene Dietrich was published in Der Sturmer, newspaper of Julius Streicher, at Nuremberg, October, 1937. The actress is depicted leaning on the desk of a shirt-sleeved, bespectacled official whose arm is raised aloft as he administers the oath of American citizenship. The caption reads:

"The film actress Marlene Dietrich, who hails from Germany, has spent so many years with the movie-Jews of Hollywood that she has now become an American citizen. Much association with Jews has made her entire nature un-German. In the picture we see her in an oath-scene in Los Angeles. What the Jewish 'judge' thinks of the legally prescribed oath may be seen from his attitude: in shirtsleeves(!) he administers to Marlene Dietrich the oath that she betray her fatherland!"

One of the strongest statements of the Nazi attitude toward Germans abroad is a passage from a speech by Rudolf Hess at the 1936 Party Congress in Munich:

"The Führer had to come in order to hammer into all of us the fact that the German cannot choose and may not choose whether or not he will be German but that he was sent into this world by God as a German and that God thereby had laid upon him as a German duties of which he cannot divest himself without committing treason to Providence. Therefore we believe and we know that the German everywhere is a German—whether he lives in the Reich or in Japan, in France or in China or anywhere else in the world."

The naïve attitude of Nazi organizers and propagandists toward Americans of German descent is clearly shown. The Nazi leaders apparently drew no distinction between Germans transferred to another sovereignty by the peace settlements of 1919 and Germans or descendants of Germans who came to the United States voluntarily to seek a new life and new liberty under the American flag.

"Indeed," says the White Book, "it would appear, from the Nazi viewpoint, that the adoption of foreign citizenship in a genuine way by a German is really inconceivable, unless the person in question acts as a renegade betraying his own nature and origin."

A large portion of the White Book is devoted to tracing the origins of Nazi ideology in the political and philosophical literature of past generations.

The idea of the totalitarian state, finally worked out in practice by the Nazis, "has always appealed strongly to the German mind," with its "readiness to sacrifice the individual for the community."

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Getting Acquainted With Oneself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS INTERESTING as well as important to know oneself for what one really is. One thinks of himself as a citizen of a certain country, as of a particular race or color, as accepting a certain creed or no creed; or, perhaps, one believes himself to be a wanderer. It may be that one has formed an opinion which has settled into conviction regarding his or her personal status, inheritance, health, prosperity, or well-being, and is feeling doomed to fulfill his own predilections, come what may. In any such case it is time to rise up and be introduced to oneself, for these things do not constitute one's true identity.

The Apostle John, the disciple and friend of Christ Jesus, said (I John 3:2), **"Beloved, now are we the sons of God."** It may be astonishing to some to be reminded that they are indeed the "sons of God," but when the facts of true being dawn in the individual consciousness, this state of true selfhood will not seem strange. Men and women, more often than not, have been looking in the wrong direction, accepting the material evidence as the easiest way out, and manifesting their own erroneous concept of selfhood. Such notions about oneself and one's fellow beings cause great conflicts of thought, which seem difficult if not impossible of correction.

* * *

One lost in a forest would, no doubt, feel utterly confused. He could, however, by observing the sun by day or the stars by night, regain his sense of direction and find the way to safety; whereas were one to depend on his mistaken sense of direction to aid him, the situation might prove difficult. One may depend upon the sun or the stars to guide him out of a forest, but he will need a mightier guide than these to assist him out of the maze of his own human misconceptions. Regarding the difficulty of wisdom, the writer of the book of Ecclesiastes says (7:29), **"Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions."** This statement is as true now as when it was first spoken, and the vast number of human theories extant corroborate its validity.

The greatest blessing to mankind since the advent of the Christian era is the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. It explains the divine or perfect order of creation and demonstrates the power and perfection of God's law. By lifting thought above mystifying beliefs and false material concepts until the true manhood appears, one will find a new and vitalized sense of individuality. He will experience a truer receptivity to divine facts, and he will be less responsive to suggestions of materiality and evil. He will more readily appreciate his divinely bestowed intelligence and begin to see how God is glorified in the perfection of His creation.

To claim one's true selfhood to be a son of God may seem sacrilegious to some. That is what the Jews thought of Jesus when he claimed God as his Father. But Jesus said to them (John 5:19), **"Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."**

* * *

There is a vast difference between egotistical self-sufficiency and the humility which claims true selfhood as the reflection of a perfect Father-Mother, God. The materialist separates himself from right participation in universal goodness. His boasting is purely selfish, while his intelligence is limited to illusive concepts. His occasional self-condemnation, assumed as humility, manifests the egotism of materiality which hampers and delays right thinking and leads to "confusion worse confounded."

On the other hand, the true selfhood of the individual is cognized when thought is turned away from these false human notions to the truth of being as taught in Christian Science. The divine fact of spiritual being, understood, endows one with confidence in the outcome of all right endeavor. It provides courage to undertake work which before seemed impossible. It brings joy in activity and accomplishment, and establishes a foundation for progress which can be gained in no other way. Mrs. Eddy writes in her great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128): **"A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."**

Let the honest seeker for understanding search out the truths of Christian Science teaching. He will not only find the highest scientific proofs of the power of good over evil, but also discover his own true selfhood in the search. He will not thereby lose his identity, but will gain a higher respect for his sonship with God. He will be able to say, **"Now are we the sons of God,"** and this new concept will include all God's children.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C.S.B., of New York City, entitled "The Complete Nature of Man as Revealed by Christian Science," will be found on page 13.

The Gardener Knows

"We think it is dead":
We said
Sadly, and were about
To dig it up and cast it out:
It had seemed live and strong
So long!
Long after flowering was past
The blue-green blades
Had stood so fast;
Like swords in their bright order
Along the garden border.
Yet, now it did not show
One staunch leaf to its name,
We made sure it must go;
Until the gardener came
And put wise hands to scout
Down into earth,
Where it had weathered through
Rough tempest and long drought.
Then: "Leave it there in its bed;
The roots are living," the gardener said.
So we have tended it
And covered its dismay
And now we wait.
"The Gardener knows," we say.
"He always knows a thing
Or two." Some day
In spring
It will surprise us all;
Standing in state
Blue, beautiful, and tall
Against an April scrawl
Of clouds. Then we
Shall know it for its free
And proud advance:
The Fleur-de-lys;
That flower which is France!

EDNA MEAD

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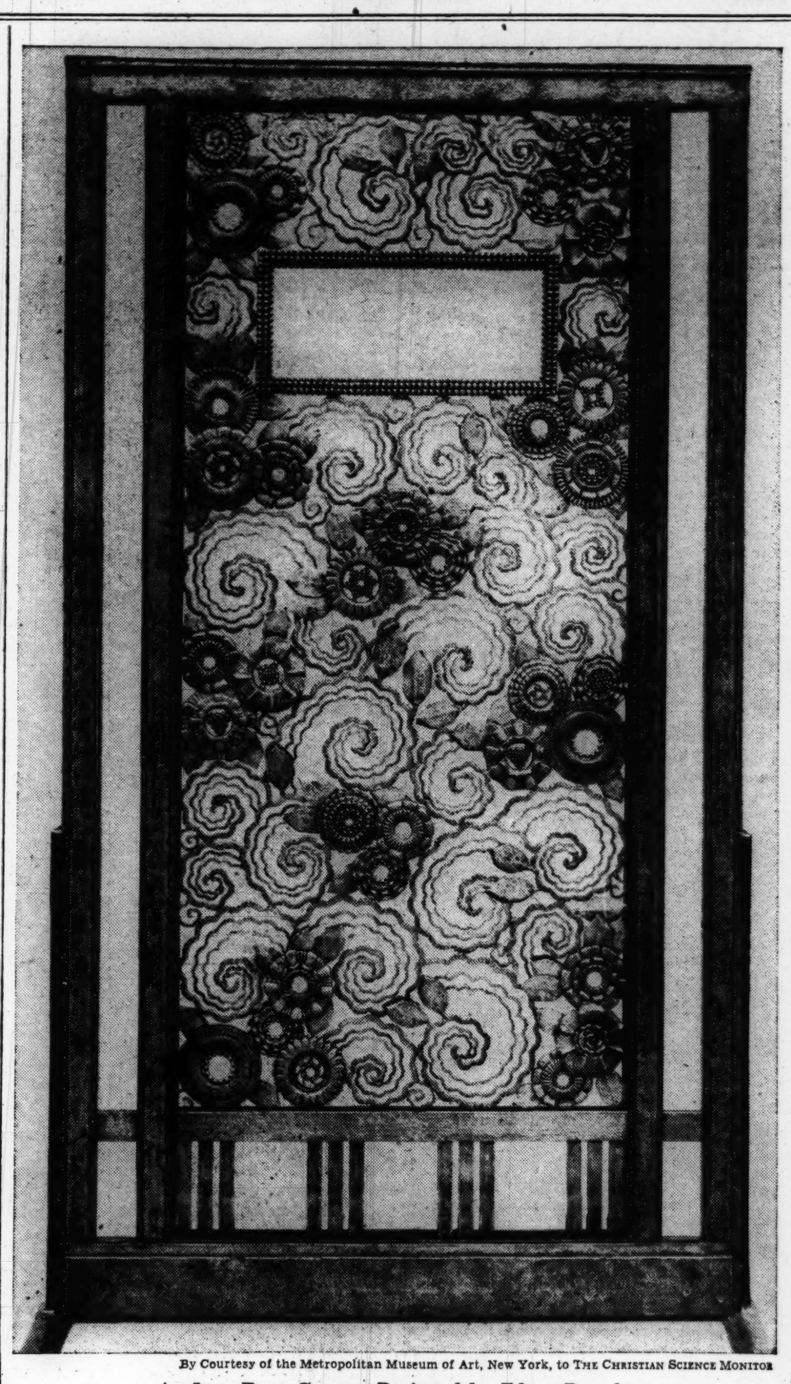
The Attic Playroom

IT WAS AN ALTOGETHER remarkable room. The walls had once been white and bare, but now the Clevertons' art was splashed everywhere. Under the skylight, in a procession that covered one whole wall, all the governesses they had ever had were drawn, with their dates below. There were no striking likenesses, but you could tell whether they had been fat or thin, or tall or short. On what had once been a tempting bit of whiteness, near the door, Jennifer had tried painting a picture with the juices squeezed from flowers. Orange was very much in prominence, probably from marigolds. A little farther along newspaper photographs of stud race-horses had been pasted, and opposite there remained a few coloured patches to remind them of a transfer craze.

There were tables, fret-saws, tools, and hammers all over the room, and the floor was ankle-deep in sawdust and shavings. "No one is allowed up here, except, of course, Daddy," Jennifer declared, "and we like having all this mess." Up at one end was a shelf of finished models: painted galleons and caravans about a foot long which they had made with the help of their father.—From "The Far-distant Oxus," by KATHARINE HULL and PAMELA WHITLOCK. (New York: Macmillan.)



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN IRON DOOR GRILLE: *Designed by Edgar Brandt*

EDGAR BRANDT is a French artist who has made iron his medium. He has wrought in this material grilles, ramps, radiator covers, lighting fixtures, and doorways. Among better-known specimens of his workmanship are the iron doors of the Verdun Monument, a staircase balustrade in the Louvre in Paris, and ornamental ironwork in the Paris shop, the Grand Magasin du Printemps.

In working in metal, Edgar Brandt has had access to modern technological inventions. Nevertheless, he has shown great respect and admiration for the art of ironwork of the past and maintained basic principles of design. This door grille was exhibited in the middle 1920's in a display of Modern Decorative Arts.

Faire connaissance avec soi-même

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CONNAÎTRE sa vraie nature est une chose non seulement importante mais intéressante. En général, on pense à soi-même comme étant citoyen de tel pays, appartenant à telle race, se rattachant à telle confession ou peut-être sans confession; ou encore, on se croit destiné à une vie errante. Beaucoup d'humains se forment une opinion concernant leur statut personnel, leur héritage, leur santé, leur prospérité, leur bien-être; cela devient ensuite une conviction si ancrée qu'ils se croient liés à cet ordre, tenus de l'accomplir à tout prix. Si l'on en est là, il est grand temps de s'élever plus haut et d'apprendre à se connaitre, car les choses mentionnées ci-dessus ne constituent pas la véritable identité.

L'apôtre Jean, le disciple et l'ami du Christ Jésus, a déclaré (I Jean 3:2): "Mes bien-aimés, nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu." D'aucuns s'étonneront de s'entendre dire qu'ils sont en réalité "enfants de Dieu"; mais si les faits de l'être véritable se font jour dans la conscience individuelle, la vraie nature de l'homme ne semblera pas une chose étrange. Trop souvent, les humains ont regardé du mauvais côté; ils ont trouvé commode d'admettre l'apparence matérielle; ils ont manifesté leur faux concept du moi. De telles notions concernant soi-même et ses semblables provoquent de grands conflits mentaux, qu'il semble difficile ou même impossible de corriger.

Un homme qui se serait perdu dans un bois se trouverait sans doute bien embarrassé. Toutefois, en observant le soleil ou, pendant la nuit, les étoiles, il pourrait s'orienter et parvenir en lieu sûr; tandis que s'il comptait sur son faux sens de direction, il risquerait de s'égarer toujours davantage. On peut compter sur le soleil ou les étoiles pour être guidé hors d'une forêt; mais il faut un conducteur plus puissant pour vous aider à sortir du labyrinthe que représentent les erreurs humaines et vos propres méprises. Ayant recherché la sagesse, qu'il lui paraissait difficile d'atteindre, l'Ecclésiaste en vint à cette conclusion (7:29): "Voici ce que j'ai trouvé: C'est que Dieu a créé l'homme droit; et ce sont les hommes qui ont cherché toutes sortes de détours." Ces paroles sont aussi vraies maintenant que lorsqu'elles furent écrites pour la première fois; et la multiplicité des théories humaines confirme le témoignage de l'auteur sacré.

La plus grande bénédiction qu'aient reçue les hommes depuis l'aurore du christianisme, c'est la découverte de la Science Chrétienne, par Mary Baker Eddy. Cette Science explique l'ordre de la création, parfait et divin; elle démontre le pouvoir et la perfection qui caractérisent la loi de Dieu. En élevant la pensée plus haut que les croyances trompeuses et les faux concepts matériels, on peut voir apparaître la vraie nature de l'homme et trouver un sens d'individualité nouveau, plein de vigueur. On sera mieux réceptif aux faits divins, moins accessible aux suggestions du mal et de la matérialité. On appréciera davantage l'intelligence qu'on tient de Dieu, et l'on se rendra compte que Dieu est glorifié dans Sa création parfaite.

Pour certains, affirmer que notre vrai moi est fils de Dieu peut sembler sacrilège. Les Juifs eurent cette impression lorsque Jésus annonça que Dieu était son Père. Mais il leur répondit (Jean 5:19): "En vérité, en vérité, je vous le déclare, le Fils ne peut rien faire de lui-même; il ne fait que ce qu'il voit faire au Père; car tout ce que le Père fait, le Fils aussi le fait pareillement."

La suffisance égotiste ne ressemble aucunement à l'humilité qui revendique le moi véritable, réflexion du Père-Mère Dieu parfait. Le matérialiste s'exclut lui-même de la participation à la bonté universelle. L'égoïsme le rend présomptueux, et son intelligence ne dépasse point les concepts illusoires. Si parfois il s'accuse et prend les dehors de l'humilité, son attitude manifeste encore l'égotisme matériel qui gêne ou retarde le penser juste et "porte à son comble la confusion."

En revanche, l'individualité véritable apparaît lorsque la pensée se détourne des fausses notions humaines et s'attache à la vérité de l'être révélée en Science Chrétienne. S'il est compris, le divin fait de l'être spirituel augmente la confiance et permet d'entrevoir l'heureuse issue de tous les bons efforts. Il donne le courage nécessaire pour entreprendre des tâches qui précédemment semblaient impossibles. Notre travail et nos réalisations s'accompagnent de joie; nos progrès reposent sur un fondement solide qui ne peut s'obtenir d'aucune autre manière. Dans son grand ouvrage, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 128), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Une connaissance de la Science de l'être développe les facultés et les possibilités latentes de l'homme. Elle donne plus d'étendue à l'atmosphère de la pensée, accordant aux mortels l'entrée dans des domaines plus larges et plus élevés. Elle élève le penseur à son élément natif de pénétration et de perspicacité."

Quiconque aspire sincèrement à la compréhension devrait approfondir les vérités qu'expose la Science Chrétienne. Il obtiendra par cette étude les plus hautes preuves scientifiques du pouvoir inhérent au bien, qui l'emporte sur le mal; en outre, il trouvera son individualité véritable. Loin de perdre son identité, il respectera davantage sa vraie nature, le rapport l'unissant à Dieu. Il pourra dire: "Nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu," et ce nouveau concept embrassera toutes les idées dont Dieu est le créateur.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Of Various Freight

The hours go by joined each to each
together in a chain,
like railroad cars of various freight
within a single train,
and from the last the lantern sun
glows redly on the plain.

KEITH THOMAS

Miss Craig Sells Peanut Paste

PEANUT PASTE is the specialty of Wilmington, North Carolina, as Pralines are of New Orleans and Benne Brittle of Charleston and Savannah. However, it seemed elusive, perhaps because of the sugar rationing. Everyone talked about it and told me I must try some, but no one ever seemed to have any and I couldn't find it in the stores. Finally, a friend told me I could buy it in the City Market on Saturday mornings, from a Miss Craig at the Center Booth.

The next Saturday I went bright and early, or so I thought; but it wasn't bright or early enough and all the Peanut Paste had been sold. I took no chances the following week, but telephoned Miss Craig to save a pound for me. Then, since I was not one of her old customers, since Peanut Paste was in such demand and sugar so scarce, I took the added precaution of getting up with the sun. It gave me a twinge of nostalgia to realize that this was the first time I had got up "at night" to go to market since I went to "Les Halles" in Paris in 1938.

* * *

The market was all color and sound and motion, as rhythmic and blended, yet dramatic in contrast, as if it had been rehearsed. Long before I went, I had been delighted by Henry MacMillan's splendid water colors, but only now did I realize how excellently he had expressed the narrative.

The iron gates were swung back and the entranceway packed with bushel baskets of peanuts and sweet potatoes, pink-skinned white potatoes, yellow turnips and white turnips with purple tops. The booths which lined the oval market displayed green masses of broccoli, parsley and collards, white cauliflower heads, the red of beets and radishes, the yellow of gourds, pumpkins, and carrots. There were baskets of brown eggs and stacks of purple cane.

* * *

Miss Craig, a gracious elderly lady with white hair, greeted me as kindly as if I *had* been one of her old customers—and she had saved the Peanut Paste. Of course, I couldn't stop with that when I saw the glass jars full of delicious-looking cookies and "Divinity" and a shelf of tantalizing little pies and cakes. I bought a dozen of each kind of cookie, enjoying the fragrance as she counted them out into a paper bag—Moravian spice cookies which smelled like Christmas, English orange and mace cookies cut in the shape of spades. There was a crowd at her booth when I came and when I went away; but she never hurried anyone, as if the purchase of a single peanut square were as important to her as that of a whole pie. I'm sure it was to the customer

* * *

The opposite side of the center booth was banked with chrysanthemums — clear yellow and bronze, tiny white pompons and white with pink centers, shaggy golden ones, mauve with deep purple—pale pink roses and small white narcissus which looked like spring. I carried away an armful of flowers and explored the rest of the market. I must have amused the countryfolk by my naive questions, to which they gave good-humored answers about such things as artichoke roots for pickling, Head Cheese, Chitlin's, Cracklin's and pickled peppers—all of which I'd read about but never seen before. From an old Negro woman, I bought little bunches of sassafras, silk root, and wintergreen tied with grass; because she had told me how to make sassafras tea and so much about North Carolina herbs that I felt I must carry away some fragrant souvenir. Everywhere, even at the meat and poultry booths, there were bowls of partridge berries from the woods, and these, with the heaped black walnuts and pecans, gave assurance of the season. Turkeys were gobbling in their crates, three white geese were hissing at passers-by and the whole place resounded with the alarmed cackling of chickens in their pens, on the scales, or being carried home for dinner.

Shopping in the City Market was certainly not a chore, but a pageant and an adventure to be enjoyed on Saturdays before breakfast. I left an order with Miss Craig for another pound of Peanut Paste and had the friendly feeling that, before long, I, too, would be one of the "old customers."

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

Jefferson Lived Richly at Monticello

EARLY IN 1771 Jefferson removed to Monticello, setting up bachelor's quarters in a one-room brick cottage until the main house became habitable. He soon had every reason to push forward ambitious plans for his new mountain-top plantation. For the young lady who occupied the principal place in all schemes for the future, the musical young lady for whom that summer during his courtship he ordered a forte-piano from London, had consented to be his wife. She was Martha Wayles Skelton, a slender, auburn-haired, and much-courted widow of twenty-three, who lived on her father's plantation not far from Williamsburg. Following the marriage festivities on New Year's Day of 1772, the young couple journeyed up country more than a hundred miles through January snows to Monticello, and there in the little brick cottage spent their honeymoon and the first winter of their married life. The next ten years, as Jefferson tells us, were years of unchequered happiness. . . .

The house of classic simplicity and proportions which he designed and built was the first of many architectural creations that profoundly influenced the whole course of American architecture. It was a two-story brick pavilion with wings, entered front and back by columned porticoes, connected with its service buildings by hidden passageways; a house which commanded a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west, the hamlet of Charlottesville in the valley immediately below, and on the east a stretch of red-clay farmlands which Jefferson called his sea view. Here at his beloved Monticello, with his wife and children, his farms and his books, he spent the happiest years of his life in "philosophic evenings and rural days."

On his mountaintop, Jefferson built roundabout walks and terraced gardens, planted domestic and imported trees and seeds, and kept minute records to see whether foreign specimens could be adapted to the American soil and climate, often comparing notes with Philip Mazzei, an Italian gentleman whom he had induced to start a vineyard in the neighborhood. . . .

In his library, surrounded by the books which later became the nucleus of the Library of Congress, he read fiction as well as "the learned lumber" of law and history and science, sketched on his drafting board, and carried on his correspondence with scholars and statesmen. He wrote frequently not only to political colleagues with whom during these years he was creating an American nation, but to scientists such as David Rittenhouse, the Philadelphia astronomer, to whom he reported his observations on the great eclipse of 1778. He was fond of saying that Nature intended him for the tranquil pursuits of science, rather than a public career, for science was his supreme delight.—From "Jefferson Himself; the Personal Narrative of a Many-Sided American," edited by BERNARD MAYO. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

You Can Count On Bread in Persia

WHEN THE TELEGRAPH *gholams* began their work and woke us this morning by bringing milk and eggs, Sivand seemed to smile in the sunlight even more brightly than yesterday. Perhaps the luxury of a big room with a table, some rickety chairs, and two iron bedsteads—albeit one only possessed unrent springs—where our belongings could sprawl about at will, and another room where Rahim and the gholams kept the samovar simmering and prepared our meals, and outside a veranda that looked over the roofs of the village, imparted a sense of well-being that helped all things beam. For usually food, bags, beds, guns, Christopher and I have been confined within the walls of a single chamber.

Rahim rustled fresh supplies in the village. You have to take provisions on a trip such as ours, for you cannot count on procuring locally fresh eggs or a chicken or clean cheese or other things that are pleasurable to eat. . . .

You can nearly always get some kind of bread. Persian bread varies in quality and kind, but you may count on it being brown and flat and of unbolted wheat. The most common kind, which you may watch being baked in any Persian town or village on a mountain of pebbles inside a mud oven, looks like a giant pancake. And the people who crowd before the baker's counter at certain hours of the day, for bread is in fact their staff of life, roll it up and tuck it under their arms as if they were carrying home some cloth. This is the *nan sangak*, or "pebble-baked bread." Sometimes it is thicker, sometimes thinner; sometimes it is baked dry and crisp with sugar or grease or a bit of ginger, and you break off hunks as if it was a huge cracker.—From "Persian Days," by COPLEY AMORY, JR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Extension of Lend-Lease Act Probable ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Nearly everybody now agrees that the war debt payments sought from France and Great Britain after World War I constituted one of the silliest actions which America ever undertook. The present Lend-Lease Act seeks to obviate a recurrence of that mistake. The United States, France, and Britain had been allies against Germany, and had defeated their enemy. Unlike this war, there had been no real pooling of resources.

Then, after the war, the United States sought to put into cash values, with steep interest payments, the war debts which the Allies had incurred in the common struggle. France, Britain, and America had made great sacrifices in the common cause. Following the war, America sent in its bill. Nothing was more fruitful of discord than the action, and nothing did more to break down the Allied solidarity without which a new war was almost certain to break out.

The present Lend-Lease Act, which is now up to Congress for a year's extension, is an effort to avoid the mistakes of World War I. Since monetary loans are not being made, the Lend-Lease bill, right at the start, avoids the question of compounding interest rates. In World War I the war debt principal for Britain, for example, was finally fixed at $4,600,000,000 to be paid over a period of 62 years, in which time the compound interest would amount to $6,500,000,000. Britain actually paid off $1,352,000,000 of this amount before the Hoover moratorium, but under the arrangement, only $202,000,000 went to reduction of principal and all the rest went theoretically to interest!

Britain Stripped of Reserves

In the present war even before the United States came in, Britain ran heavily into debt and stripped itself of its liquid foreign assets. Canada has already canceled outright a large part of the British borrowings there. The United States is now keeping elaborate balance sheets of the cash equivalent values of aid extended not only to Britain, but to Russia, China and the other partner countries. Even if interest payment demands are now obviated, one wonders if these paper "balances" among the Allies over lend-lease credits will be used by isolationist trouble-makers to split the United Nations at the conclusion of the present war.

In this instance, however, a new factor is involved. The Lend-Lease Act specifies that the repayment of the balances at the end of the war is left to the discretion of the President of the United States. Who will the President be when the time arrives? Will it be another Harding? That is one of the problems of the future. Even more difficult, if the President sends in his bill, what will be the valuation placed upon airplanes that have crashed, shells that have been fired, ships that have sunk and lives that have been lost in the common cause? A narrow legalistic formulation of these estimates is not likely to cement relations between the two countries. Indeed Britain will be in no condition after this war to make major payments and at the same time to carry on the multilateral trade, the extension of which is of as great advantage to America as it is to Britain.

Extension Seems Probable

The Lend-Lease Act so far as it goes is a great step forward from the financial methods employed in World War I among the Allies. It seems probable that Congress will extend it another year. It will be very interesting to see who will vote against it. At the same time it cannot be too frequently pointed out that the United States is the recipient as well as the giver of the lend-lease benefits.

American soldiers in Britain are being supplied with many necessities. The British have not found it in their power to take the same itemized bookkeeping of these services as the United States is doing. The reason they give is shortage of manpower. Just how big a task it would be is revealed in an incident.

For a short time last summer American forces attempted to keep within their own dollar account on reciprocal aid received from Britain. At that time, however, the U. S. Engineer Corps estimated that half a division would be engaged in valuing aid received, if accurate records were maintained. It seemed hardly worth while, all things considered, in the midst of a crucial struggle, to employ half a division just to keep account of what one ally was freely giving to another.

Communication, transportation, heat, power, light, water and gas are supplied and a substantial share of the food (at a time when Britain has none too much of it) and various other items. These things are not given in any grudging spirit. For example, it is agreed that the United States service standard shall be the measure of the reasonableness of any requisition, not the more limited British scale. One telling instance has just been given to Congress. British barracks are heated at 60 degrees, and all Britain now rings with the campaign to save coal. But American authorities have represented to the British that this is inadequate by American standards and without the slightest protest a minimum of 65 has been set for American troops. This is typical of many instances.

The Country Speaks: Colorado

Unique Rail-Laying ..... ***By Roscoe Fleming***

The snow-covered cliffs of the Continental Divide, at 9,000 feet altitude, looked down on a strange sight. A little Mallet locomotive pulled twin strands of shining rail, a thousand feet long, into the black portal of the 6.2-mile Moffat Tunnel through which a tremendous volume of war supplies and a tremendous number of troop trains flow east and west.

The rails were bedded on ties which in turn slipped smoothly over the rails already serving the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company and the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad which operates the tunnel.

Far inside, sweating crews working with eager haste unbolted and slipped aside the old rails, lowered the thousand-foot sections into place and spiked them down. In 51 actual working hours, spaced over 12 days, they placed 17,000 feet of new all-welded rail, welded the joints between the thousand-foot sections, and all without holding up traffic for a moment.

The technique involves many new processes in railroad welding.

It takes approximately 72,000 feet of rail to renew the tunnel. This rail was taken to East Portal, in convenient lengths. There these sections are clamped together in thousand-foot lengths.

Adjoining ends of joints are evenly heated, and tested for temperature by means of an optical pyrometer which discloses temperature by the color of the glowing ends. Then a hopper crucible is placed over the joint, chemicals are added to the welding material, which melts white hot, and pours into the joint. The weld is buffed off when cool, and a radiograph camera—about $10,000 worth of radium is placed opposite to it beyond the joint, and glows through the steel—shows whether there are flaws.

If flawless, the joint is smoothed off, and is as strong as the rail itself. Then, the thousand-foot lengths are mounted on the ties which serve as a carrier, gliding over the old rails, when the section is taken into the tunnel.

The new process was worked out jointly by the D. & R. G. W. and the Metal & Thermit Corporation of New York, for whom William Koontz was in general charge, with D. & R. G. W. Chief Engineer Albert Perlman and Research Engineer Ray McBrian supervising for the railroad.

The old 112-pound rail in the tunnel was welded, too, but it was welded in place, a long, tedious process inside the tunnel, which has now to be by-passed to expedite war traffic.

Purpose, of course, is to eliminate the "clickety-click" of rail joints, and the wear and tear they mean on both rolling stock and rails. The new rail is 130-pound. The job will be completed next spring when working conditions are better.

The tunnel lends itself to welded rail technique, since the temperature is even and the rails expand and contract very little, so that expansion joints are not necessary.

Memo From Britain:

National Trust Property in Postwar Planning ..... ***By Melita Spraggs***

Setting up a Ministry of Town and Country Planning with Mr. W. S. Morrison at its head (by a bill to be introduced in Parliament) makes planning of the postwar countryside a vital topic of discussion in official and unofficial circles here.

In this connection the work of the National Trust is significant. Property which has come under the aegis of the Trust has priority of place in postwar planning. This means stretches of mountain and woodland, moors, islands and cliffs, beaches and villages, a total of 81,700 acres. Account must also be taken of more than 450 properties including castles and country homes, Roman camps and Druid circles, ancient inns and hill-top farms, which beyong to the Britisher-in-the-street under this scheme.

Founded in 1895 for the preservation of sites and buildings of natural beauty or historic interest, the Trust secures that these acres—about one in every 600 in Grat Britain cannot be touched by postwar builders.

Most authorities agree that planning of postwar Britain should include some form of national parks. There is seen to be a growing need for facilities for outdoor recreation other than organized sports and games. A Standing Committee on National Parks has been at work for seven years. It is significant therefore that the chief groups of properties held by the National Trust are in what may be regarded as potential national park areas. These include: great stretches of moor and fell and hill farms covering 48 square miles in the Lake district; more than 10,000 acres of Exmoor; the High Peak district of Derbyshire; 1,400 acres around the prehistoric ruins of Stonehenge; Runnymead where King John signed Magna Carta; and 2,500 acres of woodland near Ashbridge on the borders of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

The Trust has also been at work protecting the coast areas. It is felt that after the war, thanks to increased holidays-with-pay, seaside vacationists will have doubled their ranks, compared with prewar years. The Trust and kindred associations are working to secure that steps be taken in advance both to control the use to which coastal land may be put, and to secure public access to the foreshore. Immediate postwar rush of speculators, it is felt, makes it essential to secure this legislation as quickly as possible.

A beginning has been made in the preservation by the Trust of 30 miles of lovely coast-land in Cornwall, Devon, Sussex, Pembrokeshire, Norfolk and elsewhere. The Trust already has several Nature Reserves among its protected properties—the Farne Islands, Scolt Head, the Calf of Man, Hawksmoor and Selsdon Wood.

Latest acquisitions of the National Trust are East Titchberry Farm, in North Devon, and Cliveden, historic mansion and woods on the upper reaches of the river Thames.

In the case of East Titchberry Farm, near Bideford, any postwar development schemes must preserve untouched the farm-house and an area of more than 120 acres on a steep slope to the sea. At the foot, almost hidden from view, is Shipload Bay, one of Devon's most beautiful bathing coves and the only stretch of sandy beach between Hartland Point and Westward Ho! The farm, with massive cob-walls several feet thick and roof of rough-hewn logs held in position by wooden pegs, has withstood at least 400 bleak winters. From the cliffs the view extends to Baggy Point and Morte Point, two other properties belonging to the Trust.

Cliveden, historic country home of the Astor family, was presented to the nation under powers conferred by the National Trust Acts of 1937 and 1939 which made it possible to carry out the Country Houses scheme put forward by the late Lord Lothian in 1934. Many owners at that time saw no need for the scheme, but now owners of large country houses are becoming more and more convinced that in view of increased taxation many of them have little future as private residences. The alternative is to hand the estates over to the nation. The family is thus able to go on living in the house and the public has access at certain specified times.

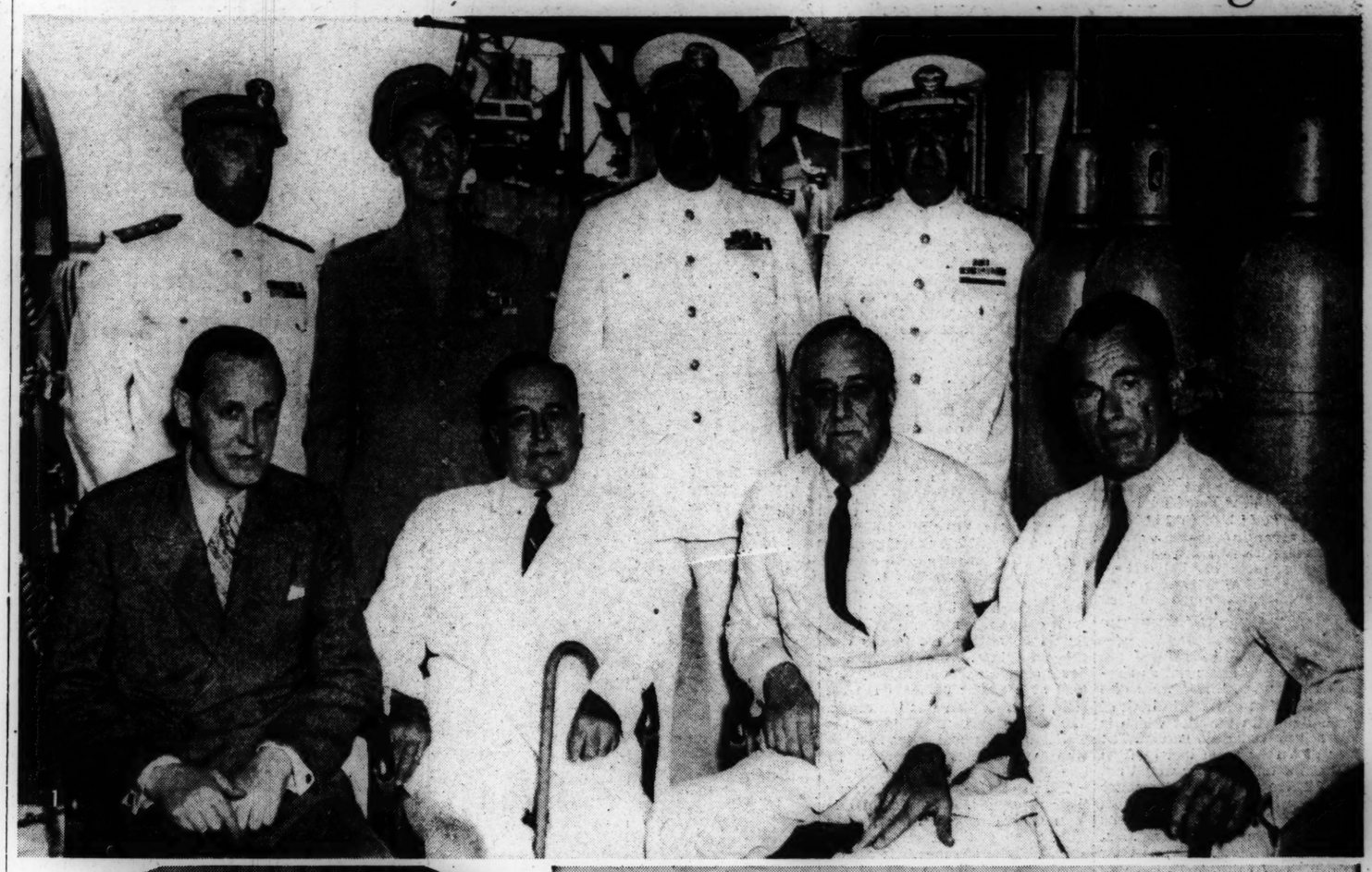
The townsman has not been forgotten in National Trust schemes. Several much-visited spots near large communities have been preserved. Examples are Box Hill near Dorking, the Punch Bowl at Hindhead and Kinver Edge near Stourbridge. In London, Carlyle's House in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, with its china pantry big enough to hold the crockery for all the houses in the street, and the old galleried coaching inn, the George, at Southwark, are two of the buildings which bear the familiar plaque of the National Trust. Although in much-bombed areas they have both escaped serious air raid damage.

This plaque in many cases is all that indicates that the buildings are "ancient monuments" for they are usually lived in and carry on the function for which they were built. When a small water-mill was taken over in Norfolk, for instance, an advertisement was inserted in the press to procure a tenant who could work the mill.

Three complete villages have been protected by the Trust—£24,000 was spent on renovation and preservation of seventeenth and eighteenth century shops and cottages in West Wycombe, on the London-Oxford road; the other two are Chiddingstone and Styal.

Development of public opinion through half-a-century of educative work in regard to preserving national treasures is seen in the fact that daily the Trust receives letters from private persons and public bodies suggesting sites and buildings which should be taken over. Much progress has been made since Octavia Hill, disciple of Ruskin, with Canon Rawnsley and Sir Robert Hunter launched the movement. These pioneers of countryside preservation began the work in 1895 by acquiring for the public, a strip of coastline over Cardigan Bay from Mrs. Fanny Talbot of Barmouth. The Trust now has nearly 8,000 subscribers, is incorporated by Act of Parliament, and governed by a committee of 50 members—half nominated by learned bodies like the British Museum, the Royal Academy, and the Universities, and the other half by subscribers.

Liberia and Brazil Added to President's Log



Associated Press from U. S. Navy, from U. S. Army, and from U. S. Army Air Forces; Harris & Ewing from U. S. Navy; All released by OWI

When Presidents Get Together

1. Aboard a U. S. Destroyer at Natal, Brazil, President Roosevelt conferred with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil. Here on deck after the conference, Harry Hopkins, (left), President Vargas, President Roosevelt, and Jefferson Caffery, U. S. Ambassador to Brazil.

2. In the U. S. Army Officers' Mess Hall at Roberts Field near Monrovia, Liberia, President Edwin Barclay of Liberia and President Roosevelt confer as they lunch together.

3. In Casablanca a President reviewed his troops from a jeep; and out in Kansas City, Mrs. C. N. Dunlap, holding a wirephoto of this scene, pointed to the jeep's driver, Sgt. Oran Lass. "It looks like him, the angel," she said. "Hey," her husband broke in, "if he heard you call him angel . . ." "And sure enough it was her son "Buster" Lass, proud driver of a President.

4. Two Presidents (United States and Brazil) joke as they start an inspection trip of the military installations of the American republics in Brazil. President Vargas just behind Mr. Roosevelt.

5. Anfa Hotel, scene of the historic conference in Casablanca.

6. From an Army jeep President Roosevelt and President Barclay of Liberia review U. S. troops stationed in the African republic.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Makes Her Home in Old Store And Cheers a Neighborhood In Nation's Capital

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Eight years ago, Miss Etta Mai Russell was engaged by the Washington Council of Church Women to carry on work among children and families known to the Juvenile Court. It was the Council's contribution toward helping to reduce juvenile delinquency in the Nation's Capital.

Miss Russell having learned that many of these families—some Negro and some white—lived down in the old row houses or in alleys in Southwest Washington, "within the shadow of the Capitol," wanted to know them and their problems better, so she looked for a place of residence in that section. What she found was a tall, narrow four-story store building, built in 1795. Located in the same block with Barney Neighborhood House. She and her mother and Miss Marguerite Griffin, who resides with her, moved in, and much sunshine came to the neighborhood with them.

Need for Much Ingenuity

The moving-in was not as simple as it sounds. There were discouraging piles of trash in back of the building, in the plot which is now a little walled-in garden. The floor of a rear room had buckled so that the outside door would not close. There was the old counter to dispose of in the big salesroom on the main floor which was to be the living room of their home. But Etta Mai and Marguerite, as their friends know them, were not dismayed. They spent a minimum amount of money having the trash cleared away and repairs made, and a maximum amount of ingenuity in converting such fixtures as the old counter to good use.

The account of the transformation of the store into a charming home is a story in itself. Suffice to say that the long living room, furnished with a grand piano, long, low couches and antique chairs still has, at the rear, the counter. But this now serves as a snack bar. Behind it are a white refrigerator, gay fiesta ware on shelves and a white stove from which fragrant hot ginger cookies and hot chocolate or a whole piping hot supper may be served to guests.

Up a narrow, old-fashioned stairway, the walls decorated with a parade of amusing little animals, a turn to the left brings one into a surprisingly formal dining room, off of which is the real kitchen. This dining room is used for more formal entertaining.

A few steps up, on the next floor, is the bedroom Miss Russell and Miss Griffin occupy, with a double-decker bed. At the top are two other rooms, a little suite that Miss Russell's mother used as long as she was with them, and a place where children of the neighborhood knew there would be dolls to see and stories to hear if they were allowed to go up for a little visit with Mrs. Russell.

When Miss Russell and Miss Griffin planted their garden, they also put a row of flowers along the sidewalk outside the garden wall. "The flowers will never have a chance to grow," warned friends who thought they knew the kind of children who lived in that section of the city.

A Different Warning

"Don't touch those flowers, they're Miss Russell's," was the warning of one neighbor child to another as the plants grew and bloomed. And it wasn't surprising they loved and protected her flowers, even that first summer when they hadn't half had a chance to know what a good neighbor she was.

Even at that time five years ago, the Alley Christmas programs which the Council of Church Women had inaugurated under her direction, had opened the door and let the light of interest and friendship into many dreary homes. She had also started the Alley window box project sponsored by the Council. Under this plan, each alley-dweller was given a flower box, made by Boy Scouts or other friends, and planted with vines and flowering plants. These brought beauty where only brick walls and brick alleys had been before. At the end of the summer, prizes were given for the best-cared-for boxes.

Then there was the doll-adoption program. The church women dressed dolls—hundreds of them—which were later collected, displayed and then given out to children, many of whom had never had a doll. Each little mother, when she was given her doll, was told how to care for it, "feed" it, bathe it, wash its clothes, take it for an airing. Once every two weeks she brought it back to show how well she had cared for it and, at the end of six weeks, if she had been a good mother to it, she was given final "adoption papers," a little form showing it was her own.

Naturally, there is no record of any little mother having been denied the privilege of adopting her doll-baby, but through lessons in its care that she was given, her own mother often took an awakened interest in washing the children's clothes and looking after them properly.

All of these projects have grown and expanded. They have served not only to aid the families for whom they were started, but they have been a vital force in effecting fine co-operation among the women of the various denominations represented in the Council.

In all they do, they give opportunity for the people whom they desire to help, to work with them in the project. This Christmas, instead of buying gifts for the various families, the money was given to the mothers so they could have the pleasure of buying for their own children's needs. Christmas should be a time the family can enjoy together. Miss Russell believes children should not be gathered at a public place to receive gifts, and this plan was the result. The Alley programs take the Christmas story and songs to those who would not otherwise be reached.

Then as their own project among their neighbors, Miss Russell and Miss Griffin have a little garden club. They give out seeds in the spring. There are meetings once a month at their home and, at the end of the summer, prizes are given for the prettiest gardens in the little plots in front of the row houses.

Since food has become a wartime problem, they have had cooking demonstrations in their big living room, conducted by a home economist, to show the neighborhood women how best to prepare nutritious meals.

When Miss Russell and Miss Griffin arrive home in the evening bright eyes spy them, and swift little feet hurry over to see what treat there will be this time. It is a bit of candy, a few peanuts or perhaps a piece of fruit, but it is an event in the day of each little child who receives it—and just another bit of good neighboring.

Harris-Ewing Photos

Upper left: A group of friends is entertained at supper at the old store counter which now serves as a table at the rear of the living room in the home of Miss Etta Mai Russell and Miss Marguerite Griffin in Southwest Washington. Miss Griffin is second from the left. Upper right: Neighbors gather in the same room for a demonstration on how to plan and prepare low-cost meals, given by Miss Ruth Sheldon, home economist of the Washington Gas Light Company. Lower left: Miss Russell entertains two neighbor children. Bambino, her dog, is in the background on one of the bunks of the sleeping room. Miss Griffin's dog, Peggy, did not get into the picture.

Make Your Butter Go Further By Using These Extenders

By Gretchen McMullen
Head of the Gretchen McMullen Testing Kitchen, Boston
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Butter, butter, who's got the butter? The answer is no one. We just used up more butter in 1942 and it really doesn't matter much because we can get along perfectly well without it. Remember Lincoln said, "Most folks are as happy as they let themselves be."

The reason that butter is short is that men in our armed forces are eating much more than they did in civilian life—then we have supplied butter on lend lease to our gallant Allies, and many persons, after some very lean years, are working now and, naturally, they have bought butter.

Shall we use the small amount we can purchase just as it is? Or is it better to extend the flavor of butter with other foods? This is something each family will have to decide for itself. I say let's extend our butter flavor, and get two pounds for one pound by adding milk, or three pounds of butter for one pound by adding fortified margarine or hydrogenated vegetable shortenings.

You do not need a full pound of butter to try out any of these extenders. Many stores are selling only one-quarter of a pound to a customer. Therefore, at the Testing Kitchen, we worked with small amounts realizing that this was what you might have to do. In extending with fortified margarine and hydrogenated vegetable shortenings, we tried varied amounts of butter. We started with double the amount of butter and ended by using only one-half as much butter as margarine. It is this lesser amount I am recommending to you in the recipes for extending butter. We followed the same plan with milk and milk in gelatine as extenders, but found that we must have equal amounts of milk and butter for a satisfactory result with these extenders.

Butter Two for One

MILK METHOD:
¼ pound of butter
½ cup of milk
⅛ teaspoon salt

Let butter soften at room temperature. Have milk at room temperature. Place butter in bowl, rinsed with hot water. Beat slightly. Add milk one tablespoonful at a time and beat after each addition until you have a smooth, even blend. Add salt. Vegetable color may be added. Use it sparingly as a little goes a long way. Pack extended butter in container and chill before using.

KNOX GELATINE METHOD:
1 envelope Knox gelatine
1 pound good butter
¼ cup cold water
1 14½-oz. can evaporated milk (irradiated)

Soften gelatine in ¼ cup cold water. Then place in a dish of hot water and stir until gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Cut the butter into small pieces. Place in a dish over hot water until the butter is quite soft. Do not melt. Gradually whip the milk and the dissolved gelatine into the butter with a Dover egg-beater or your electric mixer. After the milk is thoroughly beaten into the butter, add salt to taste. If milk separates, keep on beating until it is all mixed in. Pack into a dish or container and place on ice or in a cool place until hard. It should be kept in refrigerator when not in use. Coloring may be added if desired.

NOTE: Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk, in which case, use a pint of milk (preferably the top half of a quart bottle), and soften the gelatine in ¼ cup milk taken from that pint.

Butter extended with fortified margarine is most like regular butter in taste, texture, and nutritional content. Fortified margarine is margarine to which Vitamin A has been added. Read your labels and buy fortified margarine to get the best value from your money.

Butter Three for One

MARGARINE METHOD:
¼ pound butter
¼ teaspoon salt
½ pound fortified margarine (1 cup)

Let butter and margarine soften at room temperature. Put into a bowl and mix until thoroughly blended. Add salt. Color with pigment that comes with margarine if desired. Pack into container, chill.

Butter extended with hydrogenated vegetable shortenings is pleasant because of their bland flavor and texture, but lacks Vitamin A. To extend butter with hydrogenated vegetable shortenings, substitute any one of them for the margarine in the receipt above and follow the method outlined.

An excellent spread for a party tidbit or a hearty lunch-box sandwich is made by mixing 4 tablespoons of extended butter with ¾ of a cup of sieved alligator pear. The pear is rich in oil and vitamins and makes a good combination.

With imagination and ingenuity in food planning, we can come through the unavoidable shortages and necessary rationings with flying colors.

Russian Women Already Achieving the World They Want

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 9

Nina Andreyevna Stevens is the Russian-born wife of the Monitor's correspondent, Edmund Stevens, whose reporting includes military operations throughout all of Europe and Northern Africa.

By Nina Andreyevna Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the past 25 years Russian women have been working to make the world they want.

Looking back at the pre-Revolution period the Soviet woman sees her past full of sorrow, semi-starvation and ignorance. The sad pictures of those days are still fresh in the memories of many Russian women. One such, the head of a collective farm, recently said in a meeting, "I am 63 years old. Before the Revolution I was a servant and worked for 12 to 7 kopeks a day (a kopek equaled one-half cent), sometimes I received only 3. I had 12 children, of whom two survived and are now in the University."

No Independence Then

The Russian woman of that period had no independence. The ways in which a woman could support herself were very limited. She found almost all lines of work closed to her and the pay for those jobs that were open was very small compared to that of men. According to the census of 1897, 55 per cent of employed women were working as servants in the homes of wealthy people; 25 per cent in the fields of big landed estates, where they were treated largely as serfs; 13 per cent in industry and building trades, where they were employed to carry mortar and cement; while only 4 per cent were working in educational and public health institutions. Women took no part whatsoever in the professions, politics, or general social work. In fact, at that time they had no legal right to participate in government or public and social activities.

As for the peasant girls, they were always burdened with back-breaking work, from sunrise to sunset. They had no privileges at all, and no more rights than belonged to one of their father's sheep. They could even be sold and bought.

Had to Follow Husband

The woman of old Russia suffered much from the brutality all around her, from the brutality of society, of her husband, of her mother-in-law. According to law, the woman was obliged to follow her husband everywhere he went. In case she left him, he could demand her through the police. The fact that she had no separate passport—all Russians were required to have passports at all times—made it impossible for her to leave her husband.

According to the law, a wife or daughter could receive only one-seventh of the property of the family. The wife was always completely dependent upon her husband's good will for support, and if she didn't have this good will, she was at his mercy, with no law to protect her.

In the words of a Russian poet:

"The keys to women's happiness,
The keys to their freedom's dream
Were misplaced and were lost."

However, in spite of all this suppression and hardship, some Russian women remained loving and human. We see this in the writings of Tolstoy, Turgeneff, Gorky and others. Their heroines are women of strong will, striving for equality in the home and in society.

Revolution Brought Changes

The Russian Revolution was brought about by the awakening of the suppressed elements, and among those were the women. They were very active in all the revolutionary movements and were able to bring about the inclusion of many legal rights for women in the new Constitution. In it there is much emphasis on equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social, and political life.

Also, women have actually achieved the exercise of these rights and are granted an equal right with men to work, equal payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education. The State, also guarantees protection of the interests of mother and child, pre-maternity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

In present-day Russia, women are supporting themselves in industry, agriculture, professions and political life. In 1940 11,000,000 women were employed in the cities and towns, while 19,000,000 were working on the collective farms. From the working population in the cities and towns in 1940, 38.4 per cent were women; and in 1942, the per cent had grown to 45.

Out of the total number in the teaching profession, in 1940, 62 per cent were women; among the doctors, 61 per cent; among the scientific workers, 37 per cent.

In the Supreme Soviets of the U. S. S. R. (corresponding to our U. S. Congress), 227 of the deputies in 1940 were women; in the Supreme Soviets of the different Republics there were 1,500 women; while in the local Soviets there were 500,000 women.

In the Trade Unions there were 10,000,000 women members, and over 600,000 of them held leading positions in the Unions. In industry there were 170,000 women engineers and technicians.

In 1940 approximately 9,000 women received special medals for outstanding merit in industry and on the collective farms.

Family Life

In Russia today, there are no longer educational barriers for women; they can enter any kind of school, including the military. Girls and boys are brought up to feel they are equal in ability, and that the extra family duties that come upon the girl in raising a family should not hinder her in doing the things for which she has prepared herself. Both parents feel that the responsibility for the bringing up of the children must be equally shared. It is because of this belief that the nursery home and kindergarten have filled such an important need in Russian family life.

In the census of 1939, out of 31,000,000 children under seven, there were almost 2,000,000 in nursery schools and kindergartens which functioned all year round (the Russian child starts school at eight); while in seasonal nurseries there were almost 4,000,000; and about 2,000,000 other children were organized in other kinds of groups. In 1940 there were 5,700,000 children in the seasonal nurseries and kindergartens on collective farms.

Equal Rights

Women in Soviet Russia have acquired for themselves equal rights with men. They work because they choose to, and love their work. They also love their home and their children and so have found the nursery school a vital part of their life for the time when the mother is working. These nursery schools and kindergartens are far from ideal, but are being improved all the time and better fitted to meet the needs of the children and their parents.

Women in Soviet Russia feel that they are making the world as they want it, and they wouldn't think for a moment of giving up that work to others. They are sure they have a vital place in this work, and intend to keep it.

Russian women love their children and their home, as all other mothers. It is this love that moves them to work so hard for a world in which,

"The keys to women's happiness,
The keys to their freedom's dream"—
Will be found and will be in their hands.

Ninth of 30 articles

We've 'Rationed' Our Sunday Cooking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Sunday may be a day of rest for some people, but not for us, Mummy." A sort of hopeless little smile was on the face of our teen-age daughter, as she washed dish after dish in a pan of steamy suds. "You know, Mum, together we do more on Sunday than any other day in the week! A big roast dinner, and then supper on top of that. Dishes, dishes, dishes!"

And she was right. Three full meals to prepare (and clean up after) on Sunday, whereas the other six days the family sat at table but twice. Then, too, in our family the Sunday roast always followed Saturday night's baked beans as undeviatingly as night follows day.

Together, as a family, we analyzed the situation. We knew we couldn't alter the fact that three meals on Sunday were requisite, and we knew, just as definitely, that our household looked forward eagerly to an appetizing, leisurely Sunday dinner. As the high-schooler pertly put it, "In math, you have variables and constants, remember? Well, we know our constant in this problem, all right, but there must be some variables somewhere."

There were, and the problem's been solved to our entire satisfaction, too. We still have three meals, but dishes only twice. And we're still enjoying a delectable Sunday dinner.

This is the way it works: While Sunday morning breakfast is in preparation, tempting filling sandwiches are made, slipped into waxed sandwich bags, and stored in the icebox. Following breakfast, the dishes and kitchen are tidied up, and the homemaker and her assistant revel in the grand and glorious feeling of no more dishes nor meals to prepare until dinner time some eight hours hence.

We have our midday Sunday lunch picnic style, sometimes in front of the fireplace, or gathered around the radio. We use paper plates (the stationers' shops have some very fetching ones), paper napkins, and even paper cups. The children take turns being hosts at the meal, which consists of sandwiches, a beverage, and either fruit or cake from Saturday's baking, as the simple dessert. The host or hostess of the day assembles the meal, and also attends to disposing of the paper plates, napkins, etc.

Our Sunday dinner hour has been postponed until evening, usually about 6 o'clock. We have eliminated from our Sabbath menu the roast which requires hours of cooking and watching, and in its stead we have a meat pie or tempting casserole dish which has been made ready the previous day. The main dish comes to the table piping hot from the oven, accompanied by an abundance of vegetables, and we always top off the meal with an extra-special Sunday dessert!

D. C. D.

Simple First Course

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first course for dinner may be simplified by pouring the water from boiled vegetables directly into cups, dropping a bouillon cube in each, adding enough hot water to fill the cups, and sprinkling a little dehydrated parsley on top.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

MAKE YOUR GRAVY with GRAVY MASTER
HE'LL LIKE IT
MAKES THE MOST OF MEAT
Look for this bottle

Share for Russia and China In Postwar Trade Emphasized

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Opening a two-day debate in the House of Commons on economic policy, Earl Winterton, a Conservative Party member, said today that apart from war comradeship, Great Britain and the United States must treat Russia and China as equal partners in discussions of postwar trade.

"Nothing would so alarm the world and make another war more certain than to try to create a postwar exclusive British-American plan," he asserted.

Even though the United States now was "by far the greatest industrial and financial power in the world," he said, "she might not remain so for the next 25 years, for the U. S. S. R. or China might take her place."

There is some suspicion of Soviet Russia in some quarters in the United States," he added.

The public, he said, should be constantly impressed with the all-important point that the postwar world will be a "very hard world, indeed."

Lord Winterton offered a resolution urging the Government to direct its economic and financial policy to insure development of employment, industry and commerce after the war, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations.

He warned that a serious inflation would "absolutely knock the bottom out of all schemes and plans" for a redistribution of the international wealth and an equalization of opportunity.

Even a comparatively small measure of inflation, he said, would completely destroy any financial basis for the Beveridge proposals for social security.

Lord Winterton declared that the British public should become export-minded.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Shall and Will; Should and Would

36th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. I *shall* be happy to see you.		1. I *will* be happy to see you.
2. I *will* do it, I promise.		2. I *shall* do it, I promise.

The correct sentences are at the left.

In legal and business affairs, you should know the meaning of *shall* and *will*.

When using *shall* or *will* correctly, you are conveying one of these two states of thought: *determination* or *futurity*.

1. *Determination* means resolution, or promise, or consent.

2. *Futurity* means expectation, or in some future time.

Here is the chart that tells you what verb to use:

DETERMINATION	FUTURITY
I or we ..... will	I or we ..... shall
You, he, they (etc.) ..... shall	You, he, they (etc.) ..... will

Explanation of chart: *Determination;* with the subject *I* or *we*, use *will* to express determination; with all *other* subjects, use *shall* to express determination.

Futurity: With the subject *I* or *we*, use *shall* to express futurity; with all *other* subjects, use *will* to express futurity.

Before starting the following exercise, get a clear mental picture of the chart. Have it so definitely fixed in thought that you can pick out your correct verb without hesitation.

Exercise 1

Write the correct word: *shall* or *will*. First decide whether *determination* or *futurity* is meant.

1. I ..... be happy to offer assistance. (Futurity.)
2. We ..... be ready quite soon. (Futurity.)
3. I ..... help you; I promise. (Determination.)
4. Ed ..... be late unless he hurries. (Futurity.)
5. We ..... be late unless we hurry. (Futurity.)
6. I promise you that Harry ..... pay. (Determination.)
7. I ..... be allowed five minutes to speak and Stanley ..... be allowed five minutes also. (Futurity.)
8. I ..... come today and Sarah ..... come tomorrow. (Futurity.)
9. I ..... go. (Determination.)
10. I ..... go if I can. (Futurity.)

SHOULD AND WOULD

In general, the same distinctions are made between *should* and *would* as between *shall* and *will*. (*Should* and *would* are the past tenses of *shall* and *will*.)

DETERMINATION	FUTURITY
I or we ..... would	I or we ..... should
You, he, they (etc.) ..... should	You, he, they (etc.) ..... would

1. We *should* prefer not to go. (Futurity.)
2. They *would* prefer not to go. (Futurity.)
3. We *would* not do it for twice that price. (Determination.)
4. They *should* not do it for twice that price. (Determination.)

Should and *would* also have other meanings:

A. *Should* is used in an *if* clause to express *condition* or *obligation*, as: If I should go; If you should go; If this should happen.

Should is used also to express *duty;* in this sense, *should* means *ought*, as: I should study; You should not have spoken; Our team should win.

B. *Would* is used to express *habitual*, or *customary*, action, as: I would always do that for you; You would always do that for me; The dog would lie in the yard until called.

Would is used also to express a *wish*, as: Would that I had gone! Would that you had accepted the offer! Would that it were true! (This use today is found chiefly in poetry.)

Exercise 2

Write either *should* or *would*.

1. The child ..... sit for hours watching the sculptor.
2. If I ..... give you a map, please study it.
3. ..... that event were over!
4. I ..... leave in an hour.
5. If Jerry ..... become an aviator, I might also.
6. ..... that he had come sooner!
7. I ..... study tonight.
8. ..... that we could see you!
9. Sitting in the dim firelight, he ..... read for hours.
10. We ..... watch our speech.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—shall; 2—shall; 3—will; 4—will; 5—shall; 6—shall; 7—shall, will; 8—shall, will; 9—will; 10—shall.
Exercise 2: 1—would (habitual action); 2—should (if clause); 3—Would (wish); 4—should (futurity or duty); 5—should (if clause); 6—Would (wish); 7—should (ought); 8—Would (wish); 9—would (habitual action); 10—should (ought).

Address any correspondence to the Education Editor. Lesson 37 on the Education Page, Saturday.

Farmer Hopes Horseshoe Virtue Can Rid Farms of 'Wonder Boys'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D), Virginia farmer who claims to know his horses and horseshoes, returned to his verbal war with the WPB to suggest that some of the virtues traditionally associated with horseshoes be used to "get rid of some of the wonder boys that are trying to run the farm program."

Mr. Flannagan last week heaped ridicule on a letter signed by Edward R. Gay, of the Industrial Program Branch, Office of Civilian Supply of the WPB, in which it was suggested among other things that "horse owners can, in many cases, save shoes by removing the shoes immediately after a period of necessary road work or other work where shoes are necessary only during certain periods."

The Representative said that subsequently an unidentified WPB information man was quoted as saying that while the letter was signed by Mr. Gay, it was written by a subordinate, Verne V. Gregg, in charge of farm machinery, "a man born on a farm, graduated from Missouri College of Agriculture, one time manager of a 2,700-acre farm and until recently an employee of the Agriculture Department."

As to removing shoes, the WPB information man was quoted as saying that what Mr. Gregg meant was that "it would be a good thing to remove the shoes from horses at the end of their annual work period before turning them out to pasture. Otherwise, the horses cast the shoes in the pasture and when they are recovered by little boys they do not go into the scrap drive but are hidden under their pillows or nailed to the barn door."

Mr. Flannagan retorted in the House that they should be nailed to every barn door in the country "until we get rid of some of the wonder boys that are trying to run the farm program."

As for putting horseshoes under their pillow, Mr. Flannagan said, "While I confess that as a boy on a farm I used to sleep with my dog, when it comes to sleeping with horseshoes I deny the charge, not only for myself, but for every farm boy in America."

Ice Cream Limit On Monthly Basis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Food Distribution Administration Feb. 1 put on a monthly basis in recent order limiting the use of milk in ice cream and frozen dairy foods.

In February and ensuing months processors must limit the use of milk solids in frozen dairy products to 65 per cent of the quantities used for civilian consumption in the corresponding month during the base period Dec. 1, 1941, to Nov. 30, 1942.

Monthly allocation periods are being used, the FDA said, to assure a more even distribution of ice cream to the civilian population and to simplify compliance and reports by processors. Deliveries for the armed forces are exempt.

Florida May Collect Tax On Gasoline Sold to U. S.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Attorney General Tom Watson ruled yesterday Florida could collect its 7-cents a gallon tax on gasoline sold by dealers within this State to the Federal Government.

Collection of the tax virtually would offset the decrease in civilian gasoline consumption caused by rationing and would restore to normal the State's gasoline tax collection of about $28,000,000 annually.

Gasoline rationing caused a decrease of $7,493,602 in the 1942 gasoline tax collections from the amount received in 1941.

Lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Matters, C.S.B.

Margaret Matters, C. S. B., of New York, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "The Complete Nature of Man as Revealed by Christian Science," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Church Edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

We are here as guests of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to listen to an address by a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The subject of the lecture is "The Complete Nature of Man as Revealed by Christian Science." One may safely say that all inharmony suggests incompleteness in one form or another. This being so, it would seem that there should be a great desire on the part of mankind to learn of man's true selfhood, and your presence here tonight indicates such a desire on your part.

It is our sincere hope that you may be inspired with new courage and hope by hearing the clear logical explanation given by Christian Science of the demonstrable truth of man's spiritual completeness and perfection and of the possibility of our experiencing the coming of God's kingdom on earth as it is in heaven.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

There is a universal need for health, supply, fellowship, righteous government, integrity, law, and order. Neither personal leadership, sectarianism, nationalism, material sciences, material medicine, art, nor invention can meet this universal need—this yearning of the heart of humanity for that which inspires with enthusiasm and joy and which brings peace to all. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 107, 365), "More love is the great need of mankind," and, "Good health and a more spiritual religion form the common want, and this want has worked out a moral result; namely, that mortal mind is calling for what immortal Mind alone can supply." For many centuries an invitation of Love has voiced its tender plea to mankind through the words of Isaiah, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." An invitation requires three things: first, an awareness of its request; second, a compliance with its behest; and third, active participation in its promised joy.

Today Christian Science is repeating Love's invitation to come to the waters, to the tributaries of His pleasure; in other words, to the outpouring good, love, intelligence, joy, harmony, and satisfaction which God bestows on, and expresses through, each one of His creation.

Many are willing to come away from the discord, confusion, uncertainty, and fears, the wars and rumors of wars that are going on in the world today, and some are even willing to leave its pleasures, which do not satisfy even though they seem to attract. All who come are asked to buy, but not with money, wine, which Mrs. Eddy defines in part as "Inspiration; understanding" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 598), and milk, or the pure, nourishing, satisfying truth about God and man. The fact that we are to buy this wine of inspiration and understanding indicates that we are to give something in exchange for it. We are to exchange the condemnatory, unworthy, suffering, inferior sense of ourselves for the understanding given us by Christian Science of our true selves as the likeness of God—a likeness which is perfect, capable, worthy, and praiseworthy. We are to part with misunderstanding, hatred, envy, in order to acquire the wine or understanding of Love. We are to give up the sense of pride and cold intellectuality, forsake the husks of physical indulgences, repudiate the intoxicating egotism of personal opinions, and the vanity of mere scholasticism, in order to buy and partake of the simple, nourishing, pure, joyous, intelligent, useful revealings of the ideas of God, Truth.

God's Threefold Nature Made Clear

Divine Love or God is the Giver of this invitation and we are thus Love's guests, so let us become acquainted with Him—understand Him better and love Him more.

Many have been taught that God is three persons in one, and some have tried faithfully to believe that which they could not understand nor reason about. Christian Science makes clear God's threefold nature as Life, Truth, Love. These names characterize God's nature and indicate His relationship to His creation. This threefold nature is one in Principle, not in a person. Briefly, the following are some of the functions of this triune Principle, God. Divine Life, the creator, maintains and sustains consciousness eternally, feeds with strength, energy, beauty, and provides all good, thus expressing God's fatherhood. Divine Love cherishes, preserves, nourishes, comforts, forgives, is compassionate and merciful, thus expressing the motherhood of God. And Truth is revealed or manifested by the Son of God, or the Christ. To put it in another way: our Father God, the divine Mind, is the one Ego, cause, source, and intelligence of all things. God's motherhood is expressed by the purity, the chastity, the beauty, the innocence, the inspiration, the holiness, of Soul. Spirit is represented by that spiritual understanding of God and man which is designated in the Bible as the Holy Spirit, the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, and which is known today as Christian Science. This spiritual understanding saves, comforts, and heals. Mrs. Eddy states (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 63), "Our Master understood that Life, Truth, Love are the triune Principle of all pure theology; also, that this divine trinity is one infinite remedy for the opposite triad, sickness, sin, and death."

The following six names for God—Life, Truth, Love, Mind, Spirit, Soul—all mean Principle, a term for God that reveals His nature in a wonderful way. Let us consider the things we know about the so-called principles of the natural sciences, and see how applicable they are to God. First, a principle cannot be cognized by the material senses. It is incorporeal and is expressed by ideas, laws, rules, and by science. It is knowable and provable, changeless and logical. It is everywhere present, and always discernible to intelligence and understanding. It is universal, belonging to all, but is never a personal possession. One is not asked to believe a principle of mathematics, but one is required to know it, understand and prove it. It cannot be refuted nor influenced by material conditions. Add to all this the fact that *divine* Principle is supreme, infinite, perfect Life, Truth, Love, Mind, Soul, Spirit, and we see how glorious is our God. Mrs. Eddy says of this name Principle (No and Yes, p. 20), "When understood, Principle is found to be the only term that fully conveys the ideas of God,—one Mind, a perfect man, and divine Science."

Divine Principle Must Be Love

I think you will agree that divine Principle which expresses changeless perfection, justice, integrity, law, order, universality, impartiality, and provableness must be Love. There are many amazing things offered in the name of love, and as most people desire to love or to be loved, they will try almost anything that is thus offered. The failure of these things to bring happiness should turn us away from such substitutes, to real love. Love is always happy. If what you are doing in the name of Love is not happifying, you can know it is not love. Can one find happiness doing unprincipled things, in being dishonest, disorderly, unjust, unstable, unloving? Of course not.

Through education we have formed the habit of associating love with personality rather than with Principle, and we are inclined to believe that it would be a bit dull to love Principle. This is because we do not realize that Principle is God, the one infinite individuality or Being, and that He is expressed individually by man, and of course we all love individuality. Personality is the corporeality of a mortal and all that the material senses cognize about him, his faults, foibles, weaknesses, as well as his personal good, his personal intellect, his personal ability, talents, and accomplishments, which it is believed belong to him privately and personally, apart from everyone else. Whereas man's individuality consists of his individual expression of *God's* goodness, strength, intelligence, beauty, power, and presence. We always find a man of ideas interesting, although we cannot see or feel those ideas materially. Christian Science shows the true man of God's creating to consist wholly of ideas—ideas that express the perfection, the purity, the harmony, the integrity, and the law of Principle.

But you may think that beauty does not belong to divine Principle, but to personality, and that man, the likeness of Principle, must therefore be without beauty. All true beauty, whether it be expressed through science, art, or character, is based on law and order, on Principle. In fact, there is no such thing as unprincipled beauty. Beauty, because it is of Principle, is universal and belongs to, and is expressed by, each one of God's creation. Sometimes people believe that beauty is not a necessity, and that it can be dispensed with when times of depression, limitation, or lack appear, whereas beauty is as necessary a part of man's being as is honesty or purity or intelligence. Mrs. Eddy states that the "divine Principle of all expresses Science and art throughout His creation" (Science and Health, p. 507). A work of art is beautiful; so God's art must express beauty throughout His creation. God never created anything superfluous or useless, for that would not be intelligent; therefore the beauty which God expresses through man is a necessity to him.

Humanly, we must recognize beauty within before we can behold it without. The artist sees beauty where the layman finds none. Why? Because the beauty is in his thinking, and he conveys to others the beauty which is in his own consciousness. If it were in the objects themselves or grouping of the objects, we would all be aware of this beauty. The fact that we recognize and appreciate beauty, joy, intelligence, and purity in others means that that beauty, joy, intelligence, and purity must first be in us. Ugliness of thought cannot see loveliness of character, no more can ignorance or bigotry appreciate intelligence. An astronomer states that "color is in us," not "in the rose." So beauty is in us, not in material things.

If we consider the beauty of a child we must admit that it does not always consist of that which is evident to the senses, but of the innocence, purity, trust, gaiety, and freedom of his thought. Are not these qualities or characteristics beautiful wherever they are found? The beauty of God's man, God's likeness, does not attract to matter or to personality, but to the source of that beauty, namely, to God, good, Love, Soul, Principle.

Because Principle, God, expresses His spiritual art and Science throughout His creation, this demands that we become Christian Scientists and spiritual artists in order to perceive this beauty and to live it. The great artist, Mind, or Love, outlines the beauty of holiness, the symmetry of perfection, the harmony of health, the joy of Life, to man, through man, and as man and the universe. Mrs. Eddy states (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 6), "All beauty and goodness are in and of Mind, emanating from God," and, "Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness" (Science and Health, p. 246).

Just as the so-called principles of mathematics and music are made known to us through ideas, rules, and laws, so the nature of divine Principle is made known to us through its ideas and laws. Even as sound in unison, or numbers in their right relationships, express what the rules and laws of mathematics and music present, so man expresses all that the laws, ideas, and Science of being make known of God as divine Principle.

Suppose that personality tells you that you have a temper, a weakness, a sorrow, a deformity, a sickness, or a sin. Ask yourself, Has Principle any of these things? Your answer of course is that they are all unprincipled, therefore self-destroying, not self-perpetuating, as is Principle. Personality is but a personal corporeal sense of man. Individuality is the true sense of man as God created him.

Christian Science Reveals God-like Man

Suppose that you seem to be suffering from an inferiority complex and that you are constantly being tempted to belittle yourself, to compare yourself unfavorably with others, and to be afraid to think well of yourself. In such a situation turn your thought to the nature of Principle. You know that Principle cannot be tempted, and that it is not subject to comparisons. Mrs. Eddy says of Principle: "God is like Himself and like nothing else. He is universal and primitive. His character admits of no degrees of comparison" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 102).

Jesus when tempted turned to the fact that God cannot be tempted, and he quoted the following Scriptural truth to the carnal mind or tempter, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." Jesus knew that whatever was true of God was true of man, as God's likeness. Christian Science enables us to deduce what we know of man from what we know of God, and gives us a God-like man instead of a man-like God. It is not difficult to understand that God cannot be tempted, and from this fact to deduce that man, His reflection, cannot be tempted. This leaves the tempter or carnal mind listening to its own temptation. Instead of listening to the unprincipled temptations of fear, discouragement, self-pity, self-condemnation, you can silence them with the truth that neither Principle nor its likeness, man, can be tempted by such things. Jesus said, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me." According to a dictionary definition, a yoke unites, binds, or connects. Jesus refused to be yoked or bound to materialism in any form, for he knew man's oneness or unity with God, good. Let us behold man as one with or like divine Love, for then we shall cease to compare ourselves disparagingly with others, and we shall see our true selfhood as the *incomparably* perfect, healthy, beautiful, intelligent, and good reflection of our *incomparable* Father-Mother God, divine Principle. That which is one with God must be beautiful, good, pure, for darkness, fear, mental or physical deformity, cannot be yoked to or one with light, Love, the beauty of holiness. God's self-revealing love will make the burden of selfishness, egotism, inferiority, sickness, and sin, very light, so light that you will not be aware of it; for God's all-embracing love reduces this burden to its original state, namely, to the absence of good, God, and an absence is always a void, a nothingness.

Debt is always a sense of incompleteness. It expresses the belief that at some time or other man has not completely expressed God, that he has lacked one or more of the qualities of justice, intelligence, gratitude, fidelity, honesty, love, harmony, purity, or goodness. Perhaps you are asking, Have you forgotten the lack of money? And the answer is, No, for money has very little to do with the paying of debts, although it is often the outward symbol of these attributes I have just mentioned. When you pay a debt you want to express justice, or gratitude, or love, or appreciation, for a service rendered or for value received; so if you claim and utilize a supply of these qualities as part of your completeness, your perfection, and prove that you have these qualities by expressing them, you will find that they will externalize themselves in the proper medium for paying your debts.

Sometimes the question is asked, How can I make others pay me what they owe me? In Christian Science you cannot make anybody do anything, but you can heal yourself of the false belief that man, God's complete and perfect likeness, lacks anything which belongs to perfection. The first definition of credit given by Webster is, "Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief, faith; trust;" and the definition of the verb to credit is "To confide in the truth of." To the extent that we rely on Spirit, God, for our support, supply, and our ability to do right, are we able to express the substantial ideas of Spirit. Even as man relies on God for his supply, so God relies on man to express all that Love supplies, therefore man's supply is sure, infinite, tangible, and available. We do not rely on, or trust God for His *future* goodness, love, and abundance, but we confide in his *presence*, His Being, in the fact that He is I AM.

John tells us, "We love him [God], because he first loved us." We rely on God because He first expressed reliance on and through us, man. We have confidence in God, Love, because He first and last expresses His confidence through us. Use your reliance on God by realizing your completeness, that you have all by reflection that God has to give you. Your reliance on, and confidence in, God and yourself as His complete, perfect likeness must have its reward. Do not let fear, doubt, discouragement, impatience rob you of your true self-reliance by making you believe that you are less than the perfect, complete expression of God. There is no debt, no lack, nothing to discredit in completeness, which is perfection.

The Psalmist wrote, "He layeth up the depth in storehouses." Man has an infinite reserve of riches laid up in God's storehouse, and these riches are substantial, spiritual, ever-present facts or ideas, which are in the storehouse of infinite Mind. Mrs. Eddy tells us that this Mind "is not subject to growth, change, or diminution, but is the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 82).

Give credit where credit is due. Do not credit fear, injustice, lack, debt, with reality or power. Credit your God with the ability to maintain His creation, man, in harmony, and credit yourself, man, with ability to be "a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good." As you do this you will find that your reliance on and confidence in God, good, is supporting, providing, and sustaining you in harmony now, enabling you to do what is right, loving, good, honest, and generous. God is Love, so give Him the credit for doing the loving thing to and through you, His beloved creation, man.

Man Is Conscious of His Likeness to God

Every individual is seeking satisfaction in some form. Some believe that they will be satisfied with wealth, others with health, others with position, and still others with inactivity and ease in matter. The Psalmist said, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Christian Science brings this awakening and shows us that man is conscious of his likeness to God; and this means completeness, for of course God is complete and His likeness is also. If satisfaction is awakeness to, or awareness of, man's true nature, then dissatisfaction must be sleep, or the unconsciousness of reality. If you find yourself dissatisfied with your surroundings, your business, your friends, your supply, your opportunities, your ability, your progress, wake up, for this dissatisfaction is sleep, or the unconsciousness of reality. Although sleep is utterly unconscious of reality, nevertheless it claims consciousness and its claim to consciousness is through dreams. Whatever seems to happen to you and me in this sleep state, which is unconscious of man's true nature as God's likeness, is a dream. Adam was one of earth's greatest dreamers, and almost the first thing he dreamed was that he was incomplete. Human beings are all Adam-dreamers and Christian Science comes to these dreamers and awakens them to the fact that man is God's complete likeness, reflecting or expressing the fatherhood and the motherhood of God. Thus man can never be dissatisfied with himself, for he is consciously expressing the strength, energy, intelligence, dominion, ability, and activity of his manhood as the likeness of his Father God, and the purity, tenderness, innocence, guidance, intuition, and love of his womanhood as the reflection or expression of his Mother God. In this awakeness, in this consciousness of man as God's likeness, there are no dreams of animality, or domination, to demoralize his manhood, and no subtle, beguiling temptations to weaken his womanhood. This awakening which Christian Science brings, frees us from the dreams of loneliness, starved affections, sensuality, and sin. Adam's original sin was that he dreamed a material dream instead of being intelligently awake to God's true spiritual creation, man.

We all know that there will always be light where the sun is. Christian Science shows that there will always be perfect, complete man, the expression of God, where God is, and God, Principle, good, is everywhere. The only way for a human being to be unconscious of light in the presence of the sun is to close his eyes or to sleep. The light of Truth through Christian Science is here today revealing the complete nature of man. The sufferings, fears, sins, and limitations of mortals are but the human mind's dreams about God, man, and the universe, and these dreams are unaware of this light, because asleep to it. The remedy for a bad dream is to wake up.

A Christian Scientist, as a human being, may be no better than other human beings; he may even be worse than some, but he has been awakened, to a certain extent, by Christian Science to the fact that man is God's likeness and he is a better human being than he was before this awakening.

A Christian Science practitioner approaches a case of disease or sin from the mental standpoint that it is a dream and that man is no dreamer, for he is awake in God's likeness. To illustrate how this healing work is done, let us suppose that a little boy has gone to bed and is sleeping. His father and mother are standing on either side of the bed watching over him in love and tenderness. Suddenly the little boy begins to dream. He dreams that he is doing something very naughty and that he is having a good time doing it. Then he dreams that his father has caught him doing wrong, and that he, the father, is very angry and about to punish him. In his sleep he cries out. Then he dreams that his mother is grieved and hurt, and he begins to feel very uncomfortable and becomes restless in his sleep. Suddenly in his dreams all of his school friends are gathered around him throwing stones at him and taunting him with his misdeeds. He begins to weep in his sleep. His father and mother, who are watching him in love, speak to him. The father says, "Son, wake up, you are all right, I am here with you." The mother says, "Beloved boy, you are being loved, you are safe, and you know it." The boy then wakes up to the consciousness of his harmony and to the presence of his father and mother. So it is with us big children. The dreams that tell us that we are sick, sensual, intoxicated, criminal, or sorrowful, that we are being hated by our fellow man, that we are being punished by our Father God, and that we are offending our Mother God—these dreams are all dispelled by the truth revealed by Christian Science and voiced sometimes audibly, other times mentally, which assures us that our Father-Mother God is with us; that we are awake in His likeness, that there is no condemnation, no memory, no knowledge of horrible past dreams; that they have no substance, no reality. Just as the human father and mother knew naught of the dreams, nor of the bad deeds, fears, and condemnation that were being dreamed about by their little boy, and just as they through their love and the knowledge of the reality and safety of the boy's being, roused him from sleep and dreams, so the Christian Science practitioner, through his love for and understanding of God and man in His likeness, beholds man free, safe, and harmonious. This truth, this light of intelligence and Love, wakes up the patient so he, too, beholds the reality about himself and becomes conscious of the presence of his Father-Mother Love, in which he dwells secure, harmonious, innocent, joyous, and free. You may believe that your dreams are very real, but that belief is is part of the sleepiness which dreams. Awake, and the Christ, Truth, will give you that light which will enable you to see that your perfection and completeness are substance and that your suffering, fears, and sins are dreams. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 230), "This awakening is the forever coming of Christ, the advanced appearing of Truth, which casts out error and heals the sick."

Christ Is Manifestation of God's Nature

God, in His great love, in His nature as Principle, is always revealing or manifesting Himself, and this revelation or manifestation is the Christ, and He is always expressing Himself as man. Christian Science shows that the Christ was not a person, but the manifestation of God's nature appearing throughout time, and made manifest to us as ideas, and as deeds. The first chapter of Genesis states the appearing of God's nature as the creator evidenced or expressed by His glorious perfect creation, which was pronounced "very good." This appearing is the Christ. Every message of good is the Christ making plain to you God's nature, presence, and power. But you may say, I have never been conscious of the Christ. This, however, is a mistake. Perhaps in the face of great difficulty you have become conscious of strength and courage wherewith to carry on. This was the Christ telling you that the strength of good, the presence of Love is with you. Perhaps in the midst of great loss and grief you have felt comforted and reassured with the sense that all is well. This is the Christ manifesting to you the presence of harmonious Life. Mayhap you have been angry or hurt because of the actions and words of a friend or acquaintance and you find the suggestions of revenge and resentment disappearing before a sense of kindliness and love that have entered your consciousness. This is the Christ telling you that you are the loving likeness of divine Love. Perchance you have rejoiced in the innocent gaiety of a little child, in the noble unselfed deed of some man or woman, in the tender, shy beauty of a violet, in the freedom of a bird, in the glory of a sunset. If so, God was revealing His nature to you and you were listening to His messages, the voice of the Christ.

The culminating appearance of God's nature, of the Christ, in human history was manifested in the life of Jesus. In everything that he thought, said, or did he expressed the nature of God, or the Christ; so he deserved as has no other the title of Christ, or the Godlike man.

Repeatedly one hears the question, Do Christian Scientists believe in the divinity of Christ and in the blood of Christ? To answer the first part of that question, let me say that we believe the Christ expresses the very nature of divinity which the human man Jesus understood, loved, and lived so perfectly that his humanhood was permeated with that divinity. But we believe that Christ Jesus was the Way-shower, and that what he proved to be true of himself as the likeness of God we have to prove true of ourselves. As for our belief with regard to the blood of Christ, let me cite to you what Mrs. Eddy has written on this subject in her book "No and Yes" (p. 33): "The spilling of human blood was inadequate to represent the blood of Christ, the outpouring love that sustains man's at-one-ement with God; though shedding human blood brought to light the efficacy of divine Life and Love and its power over death." To the Christian Scientist Jesus' blood was his life, and we partake of his blood when we live or express that divine Life which is Love, just as Jesus lived it.

Childlike Trust Leads to God

How often do we hear the remark that a leader is needed to solve business, political, national, and international problems! Humanity is looking for certain qualities of thought which it believes will lead it out of its distressed conditions, and for the most part it believes that these qualities are possessed exclusively by the male. A very wise man and a prophet once said, "A little child shall lead them." Naturally he did not mean that an inexperienced, ignorant mortal child should be a leader, but that the childlike qualities of love, purity, innocence, joy, freedom, intuition, and trust in good would lead humanity out of its bondage onward to God. Before Moses could lead the children of Israel out of bondage, it was necessary that he perceive and express these childlike qualities of leadership. You remember that God was first revealed to Moses as I AM; in other words, not as a corporeal or material form or person, but as the one Being, as that consciousness which is Mind, or indestructible, self-existent Life. This nature of God was made clear to Moses through the bush which was not consumed by that most consuming of material conditions, namely, fire; through the hand which was not eaten away by the most devastating of diseases, namely, leprosy, but which was restored; and through the powerlessness and harmlessness of the serpent's deadly poison. The intelligence which made these facts clear to Moses also made plain to him on the mount of revelation God's law as revealed through the commandments, and gave him the strength to stand steadfast, knowing this presence of I AM even when surrounded by the chaos and thundering rage of materialism. But even this intelligence, courage, strength, and law were not sufficient to lead the people. Moses still lacked those essential qualities which would enable him not to be disturbed by nor resentful of the materialism, idolatry, faithlessness, ingratitude, and lovelessness expressed by the people he was to lead. As you know, he had to return a second time to the mount of revelation, to that intelligent concept of God, to the Christ, which reveals God's nature. This time God was revealed to him, according to the statements in Exodus, as "merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression." Was not this the revelation of God as Love—as Mother? With this complete concept of God as Father-Mother, which implies the correlative fact that man, as the male and female, or likeness of the divine Us, possesses by reflection the mercy, graciousness, patience, goodness, and forgiveness of God's motherhood as well as the strength, intelligence, energy, and activity of God's fatherhood, Moses was able to lead his people out of the bondage of fear, tyranny, hatred, idolatry, diseases, and plagues.

That which leads always goes ahead, gives a higher concept of living, loving, working, of government, and of social justice. Love alone can do this. Hatred of evil, fear of it, attempts to fight it, to evade or escape it, are all *misleading*, for they do not acknowledge God's leading out of temptation into the holiness and allness of Love. Material power or force *misleads* into the bondage of materiality, whereas Love leads into the understanding that all things are lovely, the creations of God, good, and that there is therefore nothing to fear. The leadings of spirituality, of love, mean freedom, whereas the *misleadings* of materialism expressed in aggression, repression, personal domination, suppression of individual freedom of thought, speech, or action mean bondage. Even though this bondage may seem a pleasant thralldom for a season, the demands of Principle, the leadings of Love, the natural innate desire in every man for right, continue to rouse and lead us out of materiality into the understanding of God and our true being.

Mrs. Eddy Shows Us Footsteps of Truth

With Moses it was not his personality that led the children of Israel, but the spirituality which enlightened him, and those who followed this leadership beheld it as a pillar of cloud by day and as fire by night. This leadership of spirituality expressed itself formerly in the deeds sometimes called miracles, performed by Abraham, Jacob, Elijah, Moses, Jesus, and others; in other words, through the Christ. Today this same leadership of spirituality is expressed through the knowing of Truth, through the understanding of the nature of God and man, and this knowing is revealed by Science. Today it is the light or enlightenment of this Science that moves before us even as did the pillar of cloud and the fire by night, and the human Leader who discovered this enlightenment, this Science, and pointed it out to us is a woman, Mary Baker Eddy.

That which makes one a leader is the fact that he follows, in advance of others, the leadership of Love, of intelligence, of good, in his own consciousness. He does this by actually taking the footsteps pointed out through this leading; in other words, by doing the works and living Love. We are followers of such a leader to the extent that we discern the vision of Love which has led him, and are obedient to that leading by bringing forth the fruits of good, Spirit, by doing the healing works and by demonstrating brotherly love. There is nothing personal in this leadership, for the light or enlightenment that such a leader is holding aloft in his consciousness, and which is leading him, is also leading us. It is his perception, in advance of others, of this light that makes him a human leader. Mary Baker Eddy was such a leader. She has showed us the way to go, by making plain the footsteps of Truth, through her discovery of Christian Science, and she has led and is leading us through her statement of this discovery in her written works. Christian Science is the Science Jesus used in doing his great works. Mrs. Eddy says that Jesus needed no discovery of Science, for he was a natural and divine Scientist, but she adds: "To one 'born of the flesh,' however, divine Science must be a discovery. Woman must give it birth. It must be begotten of spirituality, since none but the pure in heart can see God,—the Principle of all things pure; and none but the 'poor in spirit' could first state this Principle, could know yet more of the nothingness of matter and the allness of Spirit, could utilize Truth, and absolutely reduce the demonstration of being, in Science, to the apprehension of the age" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 26).

Mary Baker Eddy is the Leader of Christian Science, not only because she discovered and knew more about it than anyone else, but because she did, in advance of others, the great works Jesus did, healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and raising the dying to life and usefulness, and these deeds were accomplished in the way that Jesus accomplished them.

It is the spirituality, intuition, purity, innocence, mercifulness, forgiveness, and tenderness, in other words the womanhood, in each one of us that beholds this leadership of divine Love. It is our womanhood that knows and our manhood that does. Some birds in their flight are always led by the female and this leadership is protected, guarded, and defended by the male. So in our individual experience it is our womanhood, our purity, intuition, love, constancy, that leads us out of materialism, and our manhood, our strength, intelligence, energy, which follows and protects by doing or demonstrating all that our womanhood knows. Demonstration always follows the leadership of revelation. Revelation and demonstration, knowing and doing, Science and art, desire and fulfillment, manhood and womanhood, are one, the complete expression of our complete, perfect, Father-Mother God.

Mrs. Eddy states (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 346), "'Science and Health makes it plain to all Christian Scientists that the manhood and womanhood of God have already been revealed in a degree through Christ Jesus and Christian Science, His two witnesses. What remains to lead on the centuries and reveal my successor, is man in the image and likeness of the Father-Mother God, man the generic term for mankind.'"

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on The Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled, "On Getting Acquainted With Oneself."

West Coast Firms' Advertising Keyed to Build Civilian Morale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The promotion of civilian morale through the use of advertising space is being increasingly employed by business firms in this region. A city transit department expresses its appreciation of community co-operation through advertising space; Alaskan firms combine in a full-page advertisement for the sale of Government bonds, and a large retail store consistently uses a full page in inspirational messages on each phase of war effort.

A recent page display message by the J. M. Colman Company of this City entitled "Men Unashamed to Pray" stands out among advertisements of this nature. Beginning with the value and need of faith, it continues:

We must revive, humbly and sincerely, the faith that is the very core of our American tradition—faith in a just and merciful God before Whom ALL men are free and equal, and Who will ever protect those who are faithful to His laws of justice and morality.

Fully as important as our strength of arms, we must reawaken in our hearts the deep meaning of our motto: "In God We Trust." . . . America needs such faith today. The boys at the front, who daily face death, need it. We at home need it, too, and it alone can secure our future.

Much of the weight which such messages carry with the community depends upon the character of the organization back of them. In the case of the Colman Company these words are backed up by 80 years of service in the community.

J. M. Colman, whose name the Campany bears, was a pioneer here, an energetic and capable Scottish engineer who had a large part in building up sawmill efficiency in the settlement, in building an early railroad, and in the development of coal mining.

From this beginning, the interests of the Colman family through three generations have developed along two lines—business expansion and community welfare. Newsboys of the City today owe their organization for Bible study and recreation to the work of George Colman. One of today's community centers for young people that includes, besides Sunday School, manual arts, gymnasium, recreation, and summer camping, is due to its organization by Lawrence J. Colman. The fine Y. M. C. A. building here owes its beginning largely to the tireless campaigning of Lawrence Colman. Since earliest days hardly a worth-while community undertaking has not had the Colman support.

The Colman building, the Colman Ferry Terminal, and a large West Coast wood-preserving business developed by the Colman Company from a small creosoting plant are monuments to the Colman business energy. But to many thousands of children all over the City, the Colman Pool is far more important. This is a large outdoor salt-water swimming pool given to the City as a memorial to Lawrence Colman by his son, Kenneth B. Colman, head of the Seattle Traffic Safety Council.

With such a background, the conclusion of the Colman Company has meaning:

Make your faith an active, daily part of your personal life. Religious principles are in every sense American—and the spirit and keystone of all true patriotism. Give these principles the full force of action—and thus put their unconquerable power behind the war effort. Go to church regularly—and give it your support and more of your time and strength. That's ONE thing we All can do—put our moral ideals and religious principles into ACTION."

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Addressograph (1)	12	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+1¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	5	⅝	8⅞	9	
Adams Millis ¼g	5	26¾	25½	25½	— ½
Air Reduction (1a)	11	41	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	16	⅛			— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	89	1⅛	⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	12	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	15	⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Alleghany pr pf	6	18	17¾	18	
Allegheny Lud (2e)	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye(6a)	5	153½	152½	153	+ ½
Allied Mills (1e)	1	18	17¾	18	— ¼
Allied St 15g	20	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Allied St pf (5)		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Allis Ch Mfg (1)	13	29⅜	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Alpha P C (¼g)		4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅜
Amalgam Leather	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Amerada Pet (2)	5	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
Am Ag Ch (1.20a)	7	25½	25½	25½	+ ¾
Am Airline (1½e)	1	54⅛	54	54	— ½
Am Bank N (.10g)	4	10	10	10	
Am Bk N pf (3)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (1½e)	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Am Br Sh (1.70e)	4	52⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Can (3)	1	79¾	79	79¾	+ ¾
Am Car & Fdy	19	29⅛	8⅜	8¾	— ¼
Am C & F pf (7)	4	69½	69½	69½	— ¼
Am Ch & C (2)	3	19¾	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)		97	97	97	
Am Cob Sug 2½e	18	17½	16½	67⅛	— ⅞
Am Distillery	5	16½	16	16½	— ¼
Am Cr S 6%pf 6†	30	98½	98½	98½	
Am European ½e		7	7	7	
Am Export (2)	3	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅝
Am & For Pow	66	3	2⅞	3	
Am&FP 7pf 2.10e	4	51	51	51	— ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	3	3	3	
Am Home (2.40)	3	54⅝	54½	54⅝	
Am International	7	3¾	3½	3¾	
Am Invest (.70e)		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½	20	44	44	44	+1
Am Locomotive	8	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
Am Loco pf (7e)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅝
Am M & Fdy (.80)	65	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
Am M & Met(1/2e)	1	73¼	71½	71½	— ¼
Am Metal (1)	4	13¾	13½	13½	— 1
Am Met 6%pf 6	110	20	117½	20	+33¼
Am News (1.80)	210	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	31	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Am P&L 56 pf	21	24¾	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
Am P&L 55 pf	32	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
Am R & S (.15g)	8	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
Am Roll M .20g	9	18⅜	½	18½	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	530	57⅞	56⅜	56½	
Am Safety R (3⅛e)	12	10	10	10	+ ⅜
Am Seat (1e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Am Ship B (3e)	200	30	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅜
Am Smelt (2)	14	40	39⅝	39¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf (7)	10	145½	145½	145½	
Am Snuff (.60g)	2	40¾	40½	40½	
Am Snuff pf (6)	10	145	145	145	+1
Am St Fdrs (1½g)	37	21¾	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
Am Stores 1½g	2	17	12	12	
Am Stove .30g	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Am Sugar 1½g	6	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob (2e)	3	24	23⅝	24	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	123⅛	31	131	— ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	8	52⅛	51	51⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B 3a	32	52½	51½	52⅜	+ ⅞
Am Tob pf (6)	40	40½	40¼	140½	
Am Type Fdrs	18	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Am Viscose 1½g	18	32¾	31½	31½	
Am Water Works	45	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¼
Am Woolen	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	62½	62½	62½	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Anaconda C (2½e)	40	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
Anac W&C 1½e	250	26½	26	26	— ½
Anchor Hock (1e)	1	18¼	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
Andes Cop (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
A P W Paper	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Ann Del pf (7)		110	110	110	— ¼
Armour III	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	10	52¾	51¾	52½	—1
Armstrong C (1¼g)	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
Arnold Const ½	1	7	7	7	
Artloom (1½e)	1	5	5	5	
Associated DG 1½g	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5)	50	102	102	102	+1½
Atch T&SF 1½g	27	48⅜	47½	47⅞	— ⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	71¾	71	71	— ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	16	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅝
Atl G&W In (3e)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ¾
Atl G&W In pf 5e	2	46¾	46	46¾	+1½
Atlantic Refin .15g	14	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ½
Atlas Corp (1½e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
Atlas Powd 3½e	1	59	59	59	+ ½
Aviation Cp (1¼e)	36	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
B					
Bald Loco ct (1e)	15	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
Balt & Ohio	43	4	3⅞	4	
Balt & Ohio pf	30	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	13	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½	63	42⅞	42½	42½	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	11	13¾	13½	13¾	
Barker pf 2¾	20	24	24	24	—1
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
Batrice Cream(1a)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Bell Aire (2e)	7	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 3½e	25	63⅛	6	61¼	+ ¼
Benef Ind L 1½e	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Best & Co (1.60a)	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅝
Beth Steel (1½g)	23	60	59⅜	59¾	
Beth Steel pf (7)		114	114	114	—1
Black & Deck 1.60	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Bliss & Lau 1½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Blumenth pf 14e		80	80	80	+ ¾
Boeing Airp (1e)	21	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	6	45¾	44½	44¾	
Bon Ami A (4)		53½	53½	53½	+1
Bon Ami B 2½	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Bond Stores(1.60)	5	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	17	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	20	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Brass 1	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Briggs Mfg (2)	18	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	35½	35	35½	+ ½
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Budd Manufactur	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Budd Mfg	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	1	78	78	78	— ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Buffard Co (2½e)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	7	27	26¾	27	+ ½
Burling Mills .35g	10	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
Burl M pf 2¾	3	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ¼
Burl M 2½pf 2½	2	55½	55⅜	55½	—1
Burr Add M (.60)	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	
Bush Terminal	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Butler Bros (.60e)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Butte C&Z (1¼e)	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	10½	10½	10½	
Byron Jack (1¼g)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
C					
Callahan Z-Lead	15	⅞	1⅛	⅞	
Calumet&Hec (1)	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Campbell Wy 1¾e	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	20	17¼	6¾	17⅛	+ ¾
Can Pacific	66	7	6⅞	7	
Caro C&O (5)	50	90¼	89¼	90¼	+1¼
Carpenter Stl 2½e	4	30	29¾	30	+ ½
Case (J I) pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	+1¾
Caterpil Tract (2)	12	44½	43	44½	+1½
Celanese Corp (2)	7	25¼	91⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	1	96	55½	55½	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7	30	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (1½g)	18	10	9¾	9⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	18	2½	2½	2⅜	
Cent RR NJ	2	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	— ¼
Cent Viol Sug2½e	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Century Rib Ma	1	5	5	5	
Cerro de Pas (4)	7	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	
Certain-teed Prod	2	37⅛	33¾	37⅛	
Cert-teed 6%pf	70	38¾	38	38¾	
Chain Belt (1¼g)	1	18	18	18	
Champ P&F pf 6	70	100	100	100	
Ches & Ohio (3a)	15	37	36⅞	36⅞	
Chi & E III A .59g	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Chi Great West	8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼e	22	13	12⅞	13	
Chi Mail Order ½e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	6	17	16¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Pn T pr pf 2½	3	50	50	50	+1
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¾
Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Chi R I 6% pf	1	1	1	1	
Chi R I 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Childs Co	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Chile Cop (½g)	50	28	27½	28	Feb 1
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	18	72	71⅜	71⅝	— ¼
City Ice&F (1.20)	8	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Clark Equip (3)	1	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜	+ ½
City Stores	3	4¾	4¾	4⅜	— ½
Clev CC&SLpf 5	10	67	67	67	—1½

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,086,750
1943 volume to date 19,118,892
1942 volume to date 12,993,875

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Clev E Il pf 4½	70	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ¼
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	80	102½	102½	102½	
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	41¾	41	41	
Cluett Peab 2¼e	5	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola (3a)	5	101	100	100¾	+ ¾
Colgate-P-P ½a	35	18	17½	18	+ ¾
Collins & Aik	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Col & South	0	3	3	3	— ¼
Col & Sou 1pf	50	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Col Fuel&Ir (¼g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Colum Br A 1½e	3	17½	17¾	17½	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	31	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	5	50½	50⅛	50½	+ ½
Col G&E5%pf5	50	6	4½	6	+ ¾
Colum Pict (½e)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
Coml Credit (3)	5	28½	28⅛	28½	
Coml Invest Tr (3)	9	32⅜	31¾	31¾	— ½
Coml Solvents .60e	33	11⅜	10⅞	11	— ⅜
Com'wlth & South	31	1⅜	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	8	41½	41	41	— ½
Com'wlth Ed .35g	22	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1a)	5	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Consol Aircraft	17	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	7	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Cons Copperm .45e	16	1½	1⅜	1½	
Cons Edison(1.60)	60	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
ConsFilm In pf 1e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Consolodation Coal	1	8½	8½	8½	
Consum P pf 4½	70	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
Consol Oil (½)	31	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Container Corp 1¼g	10	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
Cont Baking ½pf	47	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	100	100	100	+ ⅜
Cont Can (1¼e)	9	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ¼
Cont Diam F .65e	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Motors (.55e)	48	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Delaw 1	17	29	28¾	28¾	
Copperweld Stl .80	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	4	9½	9	9	
Corn Prodcts 2.60	14	56½	55¾	55⅞	+ ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7	1	177	177	177	—1
Coty International	2	1	1	1	
Crane Co (1e)	15	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	2	99	97½	98¾	+1⅜
Cream of Wh 3½g	5	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ½e	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Crown C&S ½e	6	22½	22⅜	22¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Crown Zellerb (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	
Crown Zel pf 5	1	87	87	87	+ ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	14	34¼	33¾	37⅜	— ⅜
Cuba RR pf	20	10	10	10	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	9	8	8	8	
Cudahy Pack	13	13½	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	135	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ½
Curtis Pub pf	30	40	38½	40	+4⅛
Curtis P pr pf 3¾	24	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	86	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	12	3¼	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1¼e	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
D					
Davega Stores 1½e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Daviso Ch .60e	15	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Dayton P&L pf4½	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ½
Deere & Co 1.35e	16	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	1	31	31	31	
Del & Hudson	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Del Lack & West	120	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edis 30g	20	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
Devoe&Ray (1)	12	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
Diamond M 1½	1	27	27	7	
Diam T Motor (1e)	15	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
Dixie-Vor-A2½	30	39	39	39	
Doehler Die Cas (2)	1	25	25	25	
Dome Min (h.40g)	21	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
Douglas Airc (5e)	9	62½	61⅞	62⅛	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	9	136⅜	136⅛	136¼	+ ½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	7	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
Duplan Corp (.90e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
du Pont deN 4½e	21	145	144½	144½	— ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	3	126⅜	126¼	126⅜	— ⅜
E					
Eastern Air Lines	5	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	8	155⅞	155	155	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	6⅜	6	6	— ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½e	9	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	
Elec Boat (1e)	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
El Power & Lt	25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	54	43¼	4	4	— ⅛
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	30	73	73	73	—1
El Paso N G 2.40	2	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
Equit Office Bldg	29	⅝	½	⅝	
Erie Railroad (1e)	12	9½	9	9	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	39	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	9	42½	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Evans Products	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Mor (1)	2	35	35	35	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	7	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾e	1	10	10	10	
Fed Mining&Sm 4	10	22¾	22¼	22½	
Fed D Strs .45g	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Ferro Enam	8	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
Firestone T&R 3½g	7	73¼	73⅛	73⅜	
First Nat Strs 2½	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Flintkote (.90e)	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
Florence Stove (2)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	— ½
Florsh Shoe A (2)	2	23	22	22	
Food Fair Stores 1	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
Foster Wheeler	12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Fost W 6 pf 1½	170	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	6	37⅛	36½	36½	— ½
G					
Gabriel Co .10g	9	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (1/4e)	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	9	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
Gamewell Co 3e	110	20⅞	20½	20½	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Gen Am Trans (2e)	9	40½	40¼	40½	
Gen Baking (.15g)	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8)	10	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	+2⅞
Gen Bronze	2	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Gen Cable	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	9¾	9	9	
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Gen Cig pf (7)	20	134	134	134	—1
Gen Elec (1.40)	45	34⅜	34	34¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	12	37	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Gen G & El A	32	17⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	4	86¾	86½	86¾	+ ⅜
Gen Motors (2)	42	46½	46⅜	46½	
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Prec Eq (1)	1	14	14	14	
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Sig nl 1¼e	4	15⅜	15	15	+ ⅜
Gen Real & Util	28	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Gen Refract 1.20e	5	18⅝	18½	18½	
Gen Shoe (1¼g)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Gen SC pf 1¾e	1	66	65¾	66	
Gen Tel (1.60)	6	18¼	17¾	18⅛	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅝
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
Gillette S R .45e	16	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gimbel Bros	19	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Glidden Co (.30g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Gobel (Adolf)	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Golo & St Tel 6	10	85	85	85	+6½
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1e	13	26¼	26	26	
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	1	67½	87½	67½	+ ½
Goodyear T&R ½g	7	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	— ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	96	96	96	— ¼
Goth Hosiery ¼e	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	9	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	9	5¾	⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Grand Union	2	9	9	9	
Granite C Stl .35e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	2	30	30	30	— ¼
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	31	24⅞	24½	24½	
Gt West Sug (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Green (H L) 2a	17	34	33⅜	34	+ ¾
Gt W S ug pf 7	20	142	142	142	
Greyhound Co (1a)	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Grum Air En 1½e	2	12¼	12	12	
Guantan Sugar	2	3	3	3	
Guantan Sug pf	80	91½	86½	87½	—5
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	11	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Monday	44.2	Prev day	44.0
Month ago	42.0	Year ago	37.8
'42-3 high	44.2	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Hack pf A 1¾	30	36	36	36	—1
Hall WF Print 1a	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .80e	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
Hamil Wat pf 6	10	105	105	105	
Hanna MA $5 pf 5	10	103	103	103	+ ½
Harb-Walker 1⅜e	1	16½	16	16	— ½
Hat Cp pf 6½	10	90	90	90	+2
Hayes Mfg	10	17⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Hazel-At Gl (5)	40	98½	98	98½	
Hercules Pow 2½e	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
Herc Pow pf 6	1	134	134	134	+2
Hires (CE) (1.20)	2	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
Holland Furn (2)	2	30¼	30	30¼	+ ½
Holly Sugar (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
Homestake Min	5	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ¼
Houd-Hersh B .80e	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Houston Oil	13	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3a)	2	36	35½	35½	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Hudson B M&S h2	23	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
Hudson Mot	29	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Hupp Motor	23	1	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	13

Appropriations and Inflation Get Congressional Attention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A $1,202,007,220 appropriation bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year starting next July 1 gave the Congressional economy bloc its first opportunity today to carry out its threat to cut all non-war expenditures to the bone.

First of the departmental supply bills reported to the House this year by the appropriations committee, the measure carries $899,-282,855 for the Post Office Department and $302,724,465 for the Treasury, an over-all reduction of less than nine per cent from 1942-43 appropriations and less than one per cent below budget estimates for general operating expenses.

The bulk of the aggregate cut of $10,848,510 from budget estimates was in the Post Office Department's funds, almost half of that agency's $7,244,660 reduction being attributed to curtailment of foreign air mail service.

$902 Million for Post Office

The last supply bill for the two departments carried $412,918,149 for the Treasury and $902,978,564 for the Post Office.

The committee took no action on a suggestion by several of its members, notably Representative Keefe (R) of Wisconsin, that Government agencies be required to pay regular postage rates on their mailed matter and the time-honored system of "penalty mail" be abandoned.

Members said action was deferred until the budget bureau had been given an opportunity to study the problem, which Mr. Keefe termed "a shame and a national disgrace."

Mr. Keefe proposed that hereafter all departments be required to foot their own postage bills and to justify before the appropriations committee the necessity for the expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — War's drain on the postal service's manpower soon may force the use of more women in postoffice clerical jobs, but postal officials don't believe the day is near when there will be women mail carriers.

Postmaster General Walker told the House appropriations committee during hearings made public today it was "obvious that the postal service must be maintained ultimately through the utilization of large numbers of women and men above the draft age."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Uncle Sam's fighting men are receiving more letters than they are sending.

Postal officials disclosed during hearings on the post office appropriation bill reported to the House today that for every letter sent out of service camps, two are sent in, and on the basis of selected tests in army camps, the average soldier sends out 4.6 pieces of first-class mail weekly.

Handling this free outgoing mail costs the Government an estimated $43,617,000 a year.

$23 Billion Gold Cache

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — From a mass of testimony on the financial needs of the Treasury department were culled these little publicized details today of its operations, ranging from the effect of rationing on bootleggers to secret service division's work in combating counterfeiting.

The Treasury's cache of gold now amounts to $22,743,000,000. . . .

Approximately 23,000,000 men and women participate in the voluntary pay-roll deduction plan for purchase of war bonds. The percentage of redemption of war bonds increased slightly after the victory tax went into effect.

Inability of bootleggers to get sugar to make alcohol, tires to make deliveries, and copper to make stills has caused "the sharpest decline" in the illegal liquor traffic since repeal.

It costs the Treasury an average of about $2.50 each to "process" an income tax return. The department expects that the new taxes will bring in approximately 8,500,-000 additional returns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Mounting concern of Treasury officials over the danger of inflation and the need for increased taxation and Government borrowing to reduce the public's purchasing power was disclosed today by the House appropriations committee.

In testimony before a sub-committee in connection with the department's financial needs for the next 12 months—first appropriations bill of the 78th Congress—Undersecretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell declared:

"There has been a substantial price rise. I do not think it has been enough to materially hurt anybody, but I think the basis is here for tremendous inflation.

The Inflation Peril

"You have all this money going into the hands of individuals, estimated at something like $130,000,-000,000 during this calendar year, and I believe that only about $15,-000,000,000 is estimated as the amount that will be taken away in personal taxes."

"This," he explained, "means that people will have $115,000,000 to spend, and . . . if there is only $70,000,000,000 worth of goods and services available, then there will be about $45,000,000,000 worth of extra purchasing power which must be saved. If people try to spend it, the pressure on prices will be tremendous."

Mr. Bell appeared before the committee on Jan. 18. Speaking before the same committee in executive session on Dec. 1, Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau had this to say about inflation after predicting that the national income would reach a new peak this year:

"I do not see any danger of runaway inflation right now. I think the thing is under fairly good control, but it is something you have to watch every single minute. You cannot rest a minute on that."

As the hearings on the first of the spending measures opened, the transcript reflected determination of committee members to weigh carefully the necessity for each allotment in their drive to eliminate non-essential government civilian expenditures.

"It would be a refreshing novelty, most encouraging to the country," Rep. Ludlow (D-Ind.), chairman of the sub-committee, told Mr. Morgenthau, "if some of the officials when they come before us would vary the precedents a little by telling us not so much of the appropriations which they think they must have, but the appropriations which they think they can manage to do without.

People Set Against Waste

"The temper of the country was never so set against waste as it is today. . . . The people of the country, harassed by Government exactions due to the war and bled white by taxation, with more taxes to come, are expecting the newly elected members of the 78th Congress to set a new record of watchful care for the taxpayers' interests . . ."

Mr. Morgenthau said that the Treasury believed "that we will have to have higher taxes," adding "we have not even begun to approach the tax burden of Canada."

Mr. Bell told the committee that the first thing that should be done to prevent inflation "is to get every dollar that you can in taxes. Then . . . I think we should borrow as much of the funds that have to be borrowed from the current earnings of the people and that is what we are trying to do. . . . There may be other things we will have to do, such as rationing and freezing of prices. That comes under Director Byrnes, and I understand they are taking decisive steps in that direction."

The Undersecretary said that the Treasury was in favor of collecting income tax at the source, that it was workin gon a plan to put it into effect, "but whether it will be the Ruml plan or a modification of it, I cannot tell you." He said that it was hoped that it would be ready in time to obtain congressional approval by March 15.

Current Business Statistics

Feb. 1, 1943

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:			
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Jan 23	§§131.7	131.4	131.1
Production:			
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Jan 23	1917	x1850	1916
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Jan 23	3849	3850	4311
Electric power, mil. kwh	Jan 23	3974	3952	3440
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Feb 6	99.5	98.6	95.0
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Jan 23	704	755	818
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Jan 23	120	132	119
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jan 27	3920	4265	3888
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol	Jan 27	3441	3525	3043
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jan 27	5992	6195	2339
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	Jan 27	2090	2000	3479
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Jan 20	5956	5975	6721
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Jan 20	29472	28964	24426
Investments, mil. dol.	Jan 20	31639	31428	19012
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c	Jan 29	⅞	⅞	½@⅞
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Jan 29	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c	Jan 29	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Jan 29	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Jan 29	1¼	1¼	1½
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Jan 27	15438	15354	11097
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Jan 29	4.03¾	4.03⅝	4.04
Failures, commercial, number	Jan 28	137	114	248
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Jan 27	22692	22703	22744
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Jan 30	68.0	67.7	64.0
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.‖	Jan 30	*2.06	*2.06	2.04
Stock averages, dol.‖	Jan 30	44.0	42.9	37.6
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Jan 30	56 9	4013	2637
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.). 1926 = 100	Jan 23	§§101.7	§§101.8	95.5
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Jan 23	117.2	116.6	100.3
Foods, 1926 = 100	Jan 23	104.7	104.8	93.6
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Jan 29	174.4	174.0	165.0
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jan 29	162.0	162.0	162.1
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jan 29	205.9	204.5	172.5
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jan 29	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ⅛ staple, $ per lb.††	Jan 29	.206	.206	.197
Hides, cow, it. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Jan 29	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy, melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Jan 29	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	Jan 29	.037	.037	.037
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu	Jan 29	1.373	1.371	1.236
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jan 29	‡‡1.225	‡‡1.202	‡‡1.279

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. °On fewer issues. xRevised.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
39 3s 80	103⅜	103½	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
53 Alleghany 5s 44Mod	94¼	93⅜	93⅜
23 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	78	77⅛	78
8 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	69½	69½	69½
31 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	62	62	62
17 Am&For P 5s 2030	82½	82	82⅜
1 AmiGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Am T&T 3¾s 61	108⅝	108	108
24 Am T&T 3s 56	109	108⅞	109
5 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	100	100	100
20 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69¾	69⅝	69¾
7 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
2 AT&SF 4s 95	114½	114⅜	114½
1 AF&SF 4s 95 reg	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	97¼	97	97
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
1 Atl&Birm 4s 33	34	34	34
17 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89¾	89	89
6 A C Line cit 4s 52	78¾	78½	78¾
7 A C Line 4½s 64	66½	66¼	66¼
10 Atl&Dan 1st4s48	35¼	35	35¼
28 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63	63	63
20 B&O 95 st A	36⅝	36½	36⅝
8 B&O 95s st C	40	39⅞	39⅞
13 B&O 2000 st D	36¾	36½	36½
4 B&O 96 st F	36¾	36½	36½
20 B&O cv 60 st	27½	27¼	27¼
75 B&O 4s 48	62⅝	61¾	62
31 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53¼	52⅜	53
12 B&O SW 50 st	45½	45½	45½
5 B&O TC 4s 59	49	49	49
3 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	65	65	65
4 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	65½	65½	65½
5 Bell T Pa 3s 48B	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Bell T Pa 5s 60C	130¾	130¼	130¼
1 Benn I Loan 2¾s 56	99½	99½	99½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103½	103⅛	103⅛
16 Bost&Me 4½s 70	44½	44⅜	44½
3 Bost&Me 4s 60	76½	76½	76½
5 Bost&NY Air L 4s 55	26	26	26
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
16 Buf R&P 57 st	38½	38½	38½
12 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16½	16¼	16½
5 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Bush Term 4s 55	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	109⅛	108⅝	109⅛
6 Can Sou 5s 62	84	83½	83½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112½	112¼	112¼
30 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
5 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
18 Can Pac 5s 54	99	99	99
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	92¾	91½	92¾
25 Can Pac 4s perp	75¾	74¾	74⅞
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103¼	103½
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	100¾	100½	100½
30 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8	8	8
7 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
1 Cen of Ga Chat 4s 51	42	42	42
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
2 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	22½	22½	22½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	109¾	109¾	109¾
76 Cen Pac 5s 60	60½	59⅝	60
48 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89⅞	89⅜	89⅜
33 Cen R R N J 5s 87	25	24¾	24⅞
56 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23¼	23	23¼
11 Cen R R N J 4s 87	22⅜	22	22
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	95	95	95
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	104½	104½	104½
52 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	19	19
17 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77½	77¼	77½
9 CB&Q 4½s 77	69¾	69½	69¾
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
16 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	99½	99⅜	99½
1 CB&Q 3½s 1I 49	97½	97⅜	97½
25 Chi & E Il inc 97	37⅛	36¾	36¾
2 ChiGW inc 4½s 2038	41¼	41¼	41⅜
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	69¾	69¾	69¾
4 Chi I&L 6s 66	8¼	8¼	8¼
14 Chi I&L 5s 47	32	31¾	31¾
6 Chi I&L 5s 66	8½	8½	8¼
10 Chi I&L 4s 47	29¼	29¼	29¾
373 CMSP&P 5s 2000 A	21⅞	21	21⅞
1025 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6½	6	6⅜
40 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	48	47⅜	48
123 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	48¼	47⅜	48¼
18 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	48	47⅜	48
96 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47	46⅜	47
32 Chi&NW 6½s 36	44	43¼	44
45 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26½	25¾	26½
96 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	38½	38	38½
5 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	38	37¼	38
276 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5½	5⅜	5½
5 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	37¾	37¾	37¾
107 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	26¼	25⅜	26¼
39 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	26¼	25¼	26¼
33 Chi & NW 4s 87	37¾	37⅜	37¾
6 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
20 Chi&NW 3½s 87	35½	35½	35½
17 Chi&NW 3½s reg	33¾	33¼	33¾
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	46¾	46¾	46¾
94 CRI&P 4½s 52A	25⅜	24¾	24¾
180 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	8¼	8	8
86 CRI&P 4s 88	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
36 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	36	35¾	36
225 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23½	22⅞	23
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
18 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	98	98	98
3 Childs Co 5s 43	51¼	51	51
47 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51½	51⅜	51½
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	74½	74⅜	74½
27 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	78	78	78
17 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	69	68⅞	69
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64	63½	64
4 Col F&I 5s 70	85	85	85
5 Col&So 4½s 80	27¼	27½	27½
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	92	92
5 ComlMack inc 69 ww	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	112	112	12
7 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅛	104	104⅛
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
27 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
12 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97¼	97	97
267 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞
5 Del P & L 4½s '71	108⅜	108½	108½
17 D & R G 4½s '36	27½	27½	27½
107 D & R G 4s '36	26¾	26⅛	26⅜
1 D & R G West 5s '55	6⅛	6⅛	6½
197 D & R G 6s '55 Asd	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
40 D & R G West 5s '78	22¼	22	22
1 Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111½	111½
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	89	89	89
2 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	103	103	103
7 El Paso & SW 5s '65	72¾	72	72
12 Erie 4½s 2015	57⅞	57½	57⅞
4 Erie 4s '95	95¼	95	95¼
10 Firestone T&R 3s '61	101¾	101½	101½
32 Fla E Cst 5s '47	24¾	24⅜	24¾
5 FondaJ&G2-4s '82 fd	5	5	5
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	5	5	5
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '40	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	35¼	35	35
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	96½	96½	96½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	88½	88½	88½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	88½	88	88
14 Gt Nor 1st4¼s '61	109¾	109½	109½
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅜	100	100⅜
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
7 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	80¾	80½	80½
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2013	58¾	58¼	58¾
21 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	42¾	42¼	42¾
28 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	51¾	51¼	51¾
30 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24⅞	24½	24⅞
6 Ill Cen 3½s '52	46	46	46
42 Ill Cen 4s '52	54½	54½	54½
14 Ill Cen 4s '53	51¾	51½	51½
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51	50½	51
34 Ill Cen 4½s '66	46	45¾	45⅞
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	58½	58½	58½
6 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	53	53	53
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s '68A	51¼	50⅞	51⅛
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	46⅛	46	46
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	102	102	102
32 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	11½	11¼	11¼
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	31½	31	31½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	30	29½	30
20 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	46¼	46¼	46¼
17 Int Paper 6s '55	105½	105⅜	105⅜
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	68½	68¼	68¼
26 Int T&T 5s '55	71	70Z	70⅝
29 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3¼	3	3¼
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	50	50	50
46 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	74	73½	73½
7 K C South 5s '50	73¼	73	73¼
5 K C South 3s '50	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 K C Term 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	88¼	87¾	87¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	88	88	88
4 L S & M 3½s '97	87	87	87
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	59	59	59
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	81	80⅞	81
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	69	69	69
27 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	46	46	46
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59	59	59
14 Lehigh Val 5s 2003st	40½	40¼	40½
22 Leh Val 4½s 2003st	36¼	36¼	36¼
36 Leh Val 4s 2003st	34⅞	34½	34½
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	61	61	61
10 Libby MsN&L 4s55	106½	106½	106½
10 Liggett&M 7s 44	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Long Dock 3¾s 50	104	104	104
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	83½	83½	83½
6 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87¼	87⅛	87⅛
2 L&N Pad&M 4s46	104¾	104½	104½
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	95½	95¼	95½
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
10 Met Er 4½s 68	112	112	112
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107⅜	107½	107½
10 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	42½	42½	42½
20 M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
5 M&S St L 4s 49	4	4	4
12 MSP&SS Marie 6s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
62 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
59 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	43⅜	42¾	43¼
45 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	23	22⅜	23
28 M-K-T 4½s 78	37¼	37¼	37¼
48 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
31 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	36¼	36	36¼
59 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7⅞	7½	7⅞
52 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	42⅜	42¼	42¼
128 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	42¾	42½	42½
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	42	42	42
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	52½	52½	52½
19 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	42¾	42½	42½
10 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
39 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	42½	42¼	42½
35 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14¼	13⅞	14
30 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	50	50	50
1 MonongahelaRy3¼s66	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
5 Mon W Pa Pub Sv6s65	111½	111½	111½
25 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105⅜	195¼	195⅜
16 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34	33⅞	34
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	40	40
19 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	71⅞	71¾	71⅞
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	106	106
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	102	102	102
3 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118	118	118
6 NJ Pow&L 4s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107½	107½	107½
25 N Or Term 4s 53	86	85½	86
27 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	58⅞	58⅝	58¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s 36A ct	44½	44½	44½
5 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	56½	56⅜	56⅛
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	52½	52½	52½
5 NY & Putnam 4s 93	45	45	45
90 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¾	56	56½
343 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅜	52⅛	52¼
43 NYC cn 4s 98	54¼	54	54¼
1 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
35 NYC cv 3½s 52	74½	74	74
17 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80½	80	80
2 NY C Lah Sh 3½s 98 rg	83	83	83

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	52½	52¼	52½
12 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	80½	80	80½
31 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67¾	67½	67½
27 N Y Connect 3½s 65	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
10 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	63	63	63
79 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41	41¾
4 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	53	52½	53
32 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¾	39½	39¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	36	36	36
8 NYNH&H 4s 55	36½	36⅜	36½
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	36⅛	36	36
12 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	33¾	33¾
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33¼	33¼	33¼
111 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	9¼	9⅛	9¼
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92 reg	8½	8⅛	8⅛
63 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4⅛	4	4⅛
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
114 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	11⅜	11⅜	11½
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110¾	110¾	110¾
38 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	33½	32¾	33
9 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74⅜	74¼	74¼
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104	104	104
32 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68½	68⅜	68½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58	58	58
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	54	54
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	78⅜	78	78⅜
30 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	44⅛	44⅛
2 Nor Sta Pow 4½s 87	110	110	110
24 Ohio Ed 4s 85	108¼	108	108¼
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109¼	109¼
1 Oklahma G&E 3¾s 66	107	107	107
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	108	108	108
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
110 Pac G&E 3½s '66	110	109⅝	110
4 Pac G&E 4s '64	112	112	112
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
7 Para Pict 4s '56	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	107½	107½	107½
3 Pen Co 4s '63	102⅝	102⅝	102½
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	102½	102	102½
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	107¼	107¼	107⅛
1 Pen RR gen 5s '86	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104¼	104	104¼
6 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	92¼	92	92
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	99	98¾	99
11 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	99	99	99
1 Pen RR 4s '48	109¾	109Z	109⅝
41 Pen RR 3½s '52	93½	93½	93½
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	78	77½	77½
22 Pere Marq 4½s '80	61⅜	61	61⅛
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	69¾	69¾	69¾
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	3-32	3-32	3-32
6 Phila Co 4¼s '61	100¾	100	100¾
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Phil El 2¾s '71	102¾	102¾	102⅝
90 Ph Read C&I 6s '49

Bruins and Chicago Face Off at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With an eye towards increasing their first-place margin of two games in the National Hockey League, the Boston Bruins face off against the unpredictable Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden this evening, with the starting time scheduled for 8:15 o'clock.

In certain quarters this contest is being called a preview of the first round of the coming Stanley Cup play-offs, inasmuch as the Bruins are in first place and the Hawks in fourth, but that is conjectural inasmuch as most anything can happen between now and the time the league race ends next March 18.

In th first place, although the Bruins have a comfortable lead over the rest of the field, they have not clinched the championship by any manner of means, and by the same token, neither have the Hawks secured that fourth and final play-off berth. As a matter of fact, it is not entirely impossible for the Hawks themselves to wind up in first place, although such an eventuality is hardly possible.

Home Stretch

In their drive down the home stretch—they have only 13 league games left to play—the Bruins must tuck away every victory they can, for sometime during the next month and a half they must sit by while the rest of the circuit catches up. Chicago has played five less games than the B's and those five contests represent 10 points or exactly the difference between the two teams in the standing.

Likewise, Detroit and Toronto have each appeared fewer times on the ice than the Bruins, and if either of those two teams won every game from here in, they would pass the Rossmen in the final standing.

Bright Side

That is the bleak side of the picture, however. The bright side discloses that the Bruins are determined that if any team wins every tile from here in, it will be the one with the black, brown, and gold uniforms.

Right new, despite the fact that Dit Clapper is not right and might not play tonight, the Bruins appear stronger than they have for several weeks, not defensively, but offensively, chiefly due to the return to form of Art Jackson. On last week end's important road trip Stoney scored two goals in Toronto and then scored one and helped in three others in New York as the Bruins came up with two decidedly helpful victories.

The Hawks have not exactly been the easiest opponents for the Bruins this season. In six games the score is even, each team having won and tied twice. In total goals the Bruins have but a single-goal edge, 25-24. Prospects appear good for a win tonight, however, inasmuch as the visitors have yet to win in Boston this winter.

Thompson Back

Manager Paul Thompson was scheduled to be in charge of the Hawks again, after a scouting trip through Canada which caused him to miss six games. Since his return the Windy City outfit has won twice and tied once and is hopeful of continuing their present unbeaten string. Lost to Chicago, however, is big Aud Tuten at defense. Tuten played his last game for the Hawks Sunday as Toronto was tied 3-3 and has since left to join the Marines. Just when Thompson will bring in his place was not known early today, although it appeared likely that Joe Matte would be pressed into service again.

Thompson has put Bill Thoms back on a line with Doug and Max Bentley again, and this trio forms one of the best-passing combinations in the league. They were together when Chicago first came here last November and were largely instrumental in enabling the Hawks to tie the Bruins.

Black Hawk Ace

Max Bentley

Golfers of Note as Well As Leading Executives

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reverting back to the United States Golf Association list of prominent golfers who passed on during this past year, as printed in these columns Saturday, it is worthy of note that three of the 16 enumerated had been members of the Executive Committee of the national organization, namely, Alfred M. Coats in 1899-1900, or nearly back to the days the U. S. G. A. came into being; Arden M. Robbins, 1909-10; and Mortimer N. Buckner, 1917, who was also treasurer for the succeeding four years.

Messrs. Coats and Robbins not only were officials of the national body in its early days, but were golfers of no mean ability. Mr. Coats, who took pride in the fact that he had been a member of the Royal and Ancient Society of St. Andrews, Scotland, for a matter of well over half a century, went to the semi-finals of the national amateur championship of 1896 before losing to H. J. Whigham, a Scotland-bred golfer who came over here and won our amateur in 1896 and '97, just as Findlay S. Douglas came across from the land of the heather and won the amateur title in 1898, also Charles B. Macdonald before them, winner in 1895.

Alexander Findlay

The American homebreds were on the outside looking in, those days. Many of the women who played in their national at the Rhode Island Country Club in 1924 will never forget the hospitality extended to them by Mr. Coats on that occasion, at his spacious home near the scene of play at Nayatt, R. I.

It is of Alexander H. Findlay that I would fain dwell a bit more fully, in the belief that no one individual had more to do with the promotion of golf in New England, more particularly in Massachusetts, than he. He is accredited with having played 2,400 courses in his long career, something easy to believe, for he played many in the British Isles before coming to America, and many more on subsequent visits abroad, besides courses here, there and everywhere over here.

It was in the '90's—early '90's I would think—that he became the golf head of Wright & Ditson's, serving under George Wright, the man who introduced golf into New England in 1890, at Franklin Park.

Arranged Series

It was Mr. Findlay who played a big part in inducing Harry Vardon and Alex Herd to come over here in 1900, when Vardon won our National Open and Taylor finished second. It was he who arranged the series of matches for Vardon around Boston, and in one of these, at the Vesper Country Club in Lowell, Findlay actually had Vardon one down in the morning, finished the 36 all square, and lost at the extra hole.

In 1906 it was Mr. Findlay who arranged the big golfing expedition to Mexico, of which I wrote recently, in which four of the foremost British professionals participated, and it was he who, in 1935, managed the triumphal American tour of the then Joyce Wethered (now Lady Heathcoat-Amory) four times British champion and generally looked upon as the premier woman golfer of all time.

During his years here in Boston, Mr. Findlay gave ungrudgingly of his time to visit course after course; play with members or exhibitions with the professionals; give advice on course alterations; advice to individuals on how to improve their game—anything to promote golf. He also lectured on the game, illustrated with fast-action snapshots of many of the world's foremost players. In fact, back in 1900, at one of these lectures which this writer attended, Mr. Findlay showed a biograph reproduction of the stroke-by-stroke play between himself and Vardon, possibly the first golf film of any consequence ever shown.

And, if Gene Sarazen thinks he sprang anything new in his nationally-publicized statement of a few years back, to the effect that nobody could become a first-class golfer without proper grip, be it known that Alex Findlay said in that lecture of 1900: "No player who has a poor stance and a wrong grip of the club can play good golf. He may play a fair game and win a match now and then."

Three years ago I saw Mr. Findlay at Oyster Harbors, no less enthusiastic over golf than when I first made his acquaintance 43 years ago.

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Events Tonight

Pro Hockey

Chicago Black Hawks vs. Boston Bruins at Boston Garden, 8:15 p. m.

College Hockey

Tufts vs. Boston University; Boston College vs. M. I. T., at Boston Arena, 7:30 p. m.

Hub Notes

Briggs Dash Entries

It became evident today that Private Barney Ewell, currently of Camp Lee, Va., will not have the Briggs dash to himself in the annual Boston A. A. track meet on Garden boards Feb. 13. Walking to the starting line with him will be Herbert Thompson, the Jersey City flash, and Herb Douglas, Jr., former Xavier University star from Pittsburgh. The pair this afternoon entered the Briggs event. Ewell won the Briggs, national indoor and Millrose sprints a year ago, while Thompson triumphed in the New York A. C., K. of C. and Chicago relays. Douglas, although not so well known, reached the Briggs finals in 1942.

Although the Boston Olympics face busy times this week, what with their engagements at Philadelphia tonight and back here at the Garden with Phillie Friday and with New York Saturday, they are already looking ahead with misgiving to the following week end, when they will be called upon to play three games in the space of 24 hours.

On Saturday, Feb. 13, they will play an evening game in Philadelphia, after which they will hop immediately back to New York for a one o'clock game on Sunday with the Rovers in Madison Square Garden. At 8:30 p. m., they will be in New Haven for another game with the Rovers—if they can still hold their sticks. The game in New Haven was scheduled for several reasons. First, the New York Garden is busy with a game between Rangers and Toronto. Second, the Olympics "owe" the Rovers a game. And third, league officials want to see how New Haven fans like the amateur circuit. If that city does, it is possible that Philadelphia may transfer its Eastern League franchise to New Haven, inasmuch as Phillie fans have been noticeable chiefly by their absence.

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins leaves tonight for Montreal to attend a N. H. L. owners' meeting. Chief item on the agenda will be the picking of a temporary successor to Frank Calder, who is ill. Red Dutton, now serving as N. H. L. prexy, was appointed to serve just until the owners could get together.

Briefs. . . The Dartmouth Indians, winners of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title for the past five years, defeated Columbia last night, 66 to 44. . . John Simmons of Stamford, Conn., holder of the Boston Silver Skate Laurels, won the inter-city championship race of two miles last night to climax the nineteenth annual Silver Skates Derby in Madison Square Garden. . . Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, has a big date with his draft board in St. Louis today. . . One of Chanute Field's prominent athletes is Lieut. Starr H. Owen of Arlington, Mass. . . The cage team of the U. S. Naval Construction Training Center, which plays Camp Edwards at the camp arena tonight, is made up of former collegiate and professional sports stars.

Northeastern meets the Boston district Coast Guard basketball team at the Marblehead High School Gym tomorrow night. The Huskies have won only four of their 12 engagements, but registered over 50 points in each of their last three losses. . . Canadian Champion Norah McCarthy is one of the many new stars in Ice Follies of 1943. . . When Larry Bouley, John Burke, and Joe Tobin report to Fort Devens this Thursday for active service in the Army Reserves, Boston College will have lost three more Orange Bowl veterans. . . Succeeding Darcy "Bus" Curwen, John D. Eusden has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity swimming team. Eusden won three events in the Worcester Boys' Club meet last week end. . . Connie Mack began mailing 1943 contracts to his Philadelphia Athletics today, and said he had eliminated all bonus clauses.

Coopers Signed

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Cooper brothers battery of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals—pitcher Mort and catcher Walker—signed their 1943 contracts Monday.

President Sam Breadon, following the usual custom, did not disclose what each was paid, but he did say both got increases.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	19	12	6	44	141	126
Detroit	15	9	10	40	113	83
Toronto	16	12	5	37	152	105
Chicago	12	10	10	34	108	107
Montreal	11	15	8	30	114	136
New York	7	22	5	19	104	175

Eastern Swiming League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pct.
Dartmouth	2	0	96½	53½	1.000
Harvard	1	0	53	22	1.000
Princeton	1	0	61	14	1.000
Yale	1	0	63	12	1.000
Army	1	1	59	91	.500
Columbia	0	1	30	45	.000
Navy	0	1	35½	39½	.000
Pennsylvania	0	3	53	173	.000

Pentagonal Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	3	0	13	8	6
Harvard	1	0	5	1	2
Yale	1	2	14	12	2
Princeton	1	2	7	9	2
Army	0	2	3	13	0

Tabor Believed Headed For Outfield This Year

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball's spring training campaign just ahead will be a new adventure for all of us. As the Red Sox hustle through their paces at Tufts and the Braves do likewise at Choate School, fresh and interesting angles will pop up daily, with the athletes as curious as the scribes. Despite the absence of a tropical sun and the resort atmosphere, the boys are looking ahead with keen anticipation to this war-time schedule.

But to Jim Tabor, the adventure goes further. Although nothing official has been announced by Manager Joe Cronin, it seems highly probable that the approaching spring will mark the beginning of an outfield career for "Rawhide."

Liked Shift

You may remember that a year ago Cronin toyed with the idea of planting Tabor in left field. The plan presented itself when it became known that Ted Williams was headed for the Navy. Rawhide, never a Pie Traynor defensively at third base, yet possessing an arm capable of throwing hard from the deeper outfield territory, even worked out at the new berth in pre-game practice. Furthermore, he liked it.

The average ball player, upon making the big league grade at one position, dislikes being shifted to another. Tabor, however, jumped at the shift to the outfield. Nobody knows better than Jim himself that he is one of the poorest fielding third sackers in the American League; and that although he improved in 1942, still makes too many bad plays.

Has Power

In left field, the ball will come off the bat at Tabor at the same angle it did at third. He will not have to make those quick, fast throws across the diamond. Neither will he have to battle those tricky short hops that are driven down the line. Too, relieved of the defensive burdens of an infielder, he should put more concentration into his hitting. And take Connie Mack's word for it: Jim Tabor bows to few hitters when you consider right-handed power.

One of the pet hitting practice stunts of Rawhide is to stand flat-footed in the batter's box and punch balls over the high left field barrier at Fenway Park. Only great wrist and arm power can do this. Jimmie Foxx used to try it, without success, much to Tabor's amusement. Double-X soon discovered that to scale the wall consistently, he had to step into the ball.

Seasoned Punch

Now that Pete Fox is the lone experienced outfielder on the Red Sox roster, Cronin will probably be forced to go through with the Tabor shift. McBride, Garrison and Lazor are the other outfield names on the Fenway list. All three of these boys may be ready to make the grade, but at this early date you have to figure that more seasoned punch will be needed on the picket line.

Cronin has toyed with the idea of playing left field himself. But the Skipper is more likely to settle at third base, where there is less running to be done. That is, he is more apt to settle there if he plays at all. Joe assumed the status of a bench pilot in '42 and had the time of his life doing it. Only on rare occasions would he climb out of the dugout to pinch hit. Shortage of manpower, though, may call him back on the field.

Cronin, like all great hitters—and don't let anybody tell you the fellow wasn't a great hitter—will be able to swing that bludgeon with authority as long as he can get to the plate. And in times like these, with talent more scarce by the hour, the crowd is willing to overlook the fact that Joe has slowed to a walk in the field.

Sports Roundup Notes in Brief

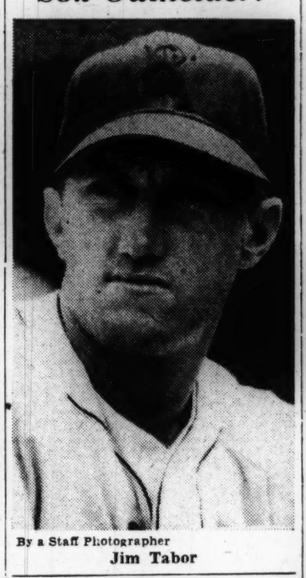
NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Yankees' sale of Gerry Priddy the other day brings up the fact that those red-hot minor league fielding combinations usually turn out to have been warmed only on one side . . . At Norfolk and Kansas City, you remember, Priddy and Scooter Rizzuto looked like a perfect pair. But Priddy never could make the grade with the Yanks—not while Joe Gordon was around . . . Ray Mack and Lou Boudreau have stood up pretty well in the Cleveland infield, but Mack hasn't been able to hold his manager's pace the way he did at Buffalo . . . Going further back, Lyn Lary, who lasted a good many seasons in the Yanks' infield, came up paired with Jimmy Reese, who didn't . . . And in 1901 Rochester sent seven players to various major league clubs at once and, as nearly as we can find from the records, Catcher Ed Phelps was the only one who stuck for more than three or four seasons.

James E. Wray writes in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "The Dodgers are seeking a new emblem for their uniforms . . . How about the branch of a tree with Rickey crawling out toward the end?"

Although it's nearly two weeks until the Notre Dame-N. Y. U. basketball game, the Garden is only 2,000 short of a sellout for that evening . . . That wasn't a National Hockey League record when the Canadiens scored three goals in 37 seconds against Detroit Sunday. Statisticians found the Montreal Maroons made three in 24 seconds in 1932.

When General Manager Jack Zeller of the Tigers sent a contract to Bob Hogue, rookie pitcher from Winston-Salem, N. C., he may have expected the kid to ask for more money, but Jack didn't expect the answer he got: "The contract arrived and I was delighted with the terms, but I won't be able to play with the Tigers this year. I'm in the Navy now."

Sox Outfielder?



By a Staff Photographer
Jim Tabor

Boston Center Takes Lead In Major Circuit

MONTREAL, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Boston Bruins today boasted not only the leadership of the National Hockey League as the annual race headed down the home stretch but the circuit's top scorer as well in their ace play-maker, Center Bill Cowley.

Cowley regained the leadership by adding six points during the past seven nights to bring his total to 51 while last week's pacesetter, Lorne Carr of the Toronto Maple Leafs, accumulated three for a total of 49.

Max Bentley of the Hawks, who garnered seven points in a single game against the New York Rangers Thursday night, jumped from seventh to third place, passing Toronto's Billy Taylor. Bentley, with 45, is only one point ahead of the Toronto play-maker.

Cowley, with 37 assists is six ahead of Taylor who is his nearest rival in setting up plays.

Another Bostonian, Buzz Boll, heads the circuit in goal-getting with 25. Carr is next with 24. Syl Apps of Toronto, who suffered a broken leg Saturday, and Red Hamill and Doug Bentley of the Hawks are the only other skaters who have 20 or more goals.

The leading scorers:

Team	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	14	37	51
Carr, Toronto	24	25	49
M. Bentley, Chicago	19	26	45
Taylor, Toronto	13	31	44
Boll, Boston	25	18	43
D. Bentley, Chicago	21	22	43
Patrick, New York	14	28	42
Apps, Toronto	23	27	40
A. Jackson, Boston	18	21	39
Howe, Detroit	17	22	39
Blake, Montreal	16	23	39

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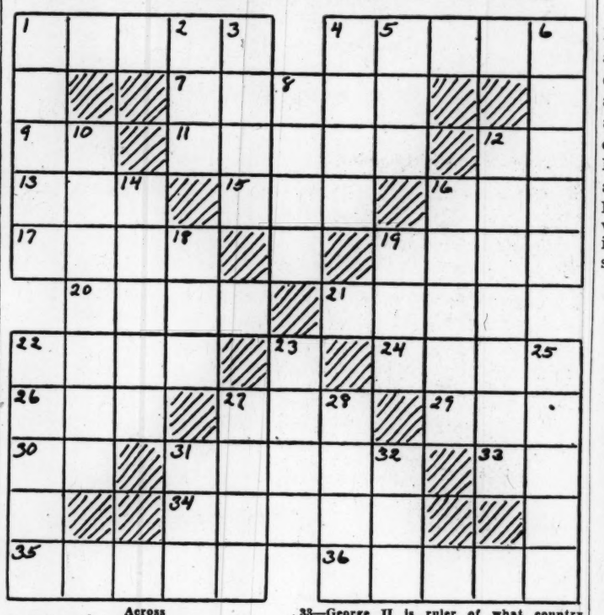
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Name of a famous rebellion.
4—Ping-pong is played on what?
7—Who wrote "Our Mr. Wrenn"?
9—About.
11—Acadia National Park is in what State of U. S.?
12—Revolution in what country takes place in "A Tale of Two Cities" (abbr.)?
13—Existed.
15—What is name of several British rivers?
16—Kindled.
17—Aswan Dam conserves water of what river?
19—Hasty pudding is what?
20—What Italian painter is noted particularly for his color expression, and the accuracy of his drawing?
21—Who composed the famous "Christmas Oratorio"?
22—Variegated.
24—Sour substance.
26—What is a corded fabric?
27—Who was the Mercury of the Gauls?
29—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
30—You and me.
31—What is name of President Roosevelt's Scottie?
33—George II is ruler of what country (abbr.)?
34—Collection of maps gets its name from what legendary giant?
35—What is first name of Massachusetts' woman member of House of Representatives?
36—You expect Eleanor Powell to do what in a motion picture?

Down

1—What antislavery agitator is subject of well-known song?
2—Shade tree.
3—Bookworms like best to do what?
4—Tooth of a fork is what?
5—Who is Peer Gynt's mother?
6—"The —— is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof."
8—What German city is the Vindobona of the Romans?
10—Who are called "the good people" in Ireland?
12—Huckleberry Finn liked to spend much of his time doing what?
14—What "is a gentle thing, beloved from pole to pole"?
16—What Italian city was once a republic?
18—Conclusion.
19—To cry bleatingly (var.).
22—What is a dried plum?
23—What is a temporary cessation of storm or confusion?
25—What woman of mythology appears in Farnese Bull?
27—What is one of narrow strips of wood used to make a groundwork for plastering?
28—What adjective is used in connection with fictional Pollyanna?
31—Obese.
32—What king of Judah took vigorous measures against idolatry?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

For so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.— I PETER 2:15

Did You Ever Wonder

How Hands Can Apparently "Float" Around a Transparent Clock Face?

A mysterious-seeming clock has been devised in which the minute hand and the hour hand apparently float unguided and unattached around the crystal-clear dial.

The secret lies in the fact that the face consists of two parallel separate disks of clear glass. The minute hand is etched on one disc,

the hour hand on the other.

Each disc is mounted in a metal ring. The outer edge of each ring is equipped with gear teeth which mesh with rotating gears concealed in the clock base. Also located in the base is the tiny electric motor which drives the gears.

What a "Fog Eye" Is and Where It Is Used?

A device something like a searchlight, using invisible infrared rays instead of visible light, can be used to detect the presence of objects whose temperatures differ from that of the surrounding seawater.

When murky weather makes visibility practically a negative quantity, this "fog eye" can detect unseen ships, and other floating objects in the path of an ocean liner by the difference between their temperature and that of their surroundings. Such a device increases the safety of marine navigation and increases the speed practicable under fog blanket conditions.

How Ice Cream Can Be Made from Crude Oil?

While the process is of no present commercial value, still it is a laboratory fact that ice cream can be made from crude oil.

This is made possible through the extending of the cracking process of petroleum distillation, by means of which gasoline can be obtained from crude oil. Through suitable processing, the hydrocarbons of petroleum can be reformed into edible fats which are chemically identical with animal and vegetable fats used in food. These fats may be used in place of cream from cow's milk as a basis for making ice cream.

Other atomic combinations obtainable from crude oil include fruit flavors, dyes, and glycerine.
—W. P. Keasbey.

They Say—

Pyrenees Sequel

On January 9, in the column, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," appeared a reprint from the London Times which related the hazardous but successful journey of a mother and her 4½-year-old daughter from German-occupied France to the Spanish frontier. The account reached the hands of Mrs. Lora Hamilton, of Tampa, Fla. She was vitally interested. Her reason is explained in the following correspondence received from her:

Jan. 17, 1943

I have been informed that an article appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor written by a woman who escaped out of France on foot over the Pyrenees Mts. with her four-year-old child. I have every reason to feel confident that this woman was my daughter as a radiogram was received from her on December 8th to this effect: "Helen (name of child) and I escaped from France on foot over Pyrenees Mts. Only Americans to arrive from France since Hitler's complete occupation." . . . I am very desirous of learning the details of this miraculous escape. So, if you will please let me know the date of the Monitor issue in which it appeared in order that I may inform all my friends and relatives who are greatly interested, I should be very grateful indeed.

Confirmation of the identities of those involved was received by the Daily Features Editor in a more recent letter from Mrs. Hamilton which reads:

January 25, 1943

Yes, the woman mentioned in that article of January 9th was my daughter, and little Rose-Hélène is my granddaughter. This escape and deliverance out of France was a direct answer to prayers that have been offered for her. It was miraculous how the Lord directed her to leave the train before reaching the Spanish frontier when certain arrest and possible return to France awaited her.

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Formerly Two Kilns!

This distinctive looking home, located at Trottiscliffe (pronounced "Trossley") near Maidstone, is the work of a Kentish farmer. The Kent area is particularly rich in disused oasthouses (kilns for drying hops, malt, etc.) so this individualist conceived the idea of converting two of these structures into a unique and rather picturesque house, chiefly by inserting connecting walls, windows, floors, and doors.

Daily Anecdote

Briefly Explained

John and Sydney Drew, of the famous theatrical family of Drews, once found themselves playing in the same town at the same time—but in different attractions.

At the conclusion of their engagements someone asked Sydney how well they had succeeded in their rival productions.

With a sigh, Sydney replied, "John Drew, but Sydney didn't!"

Daily Quotation

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.—POPE

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Whenever a movie star enlists without any blare of publicity it's news.

St. Louis Star-Times: A survey just completed shows that the majority of Americans are against lowering the voting age to 18. It seems to us that if an 18-year-old youth is mature and hardy enough to fight in a modern war, he is sufficiently tough to enter American politics—but we could be wrong.

Obedient

You can believe it or not, but the story is going around that a detail of eight enlisted men was assigned to move the post library at Camp Davis, N. C.

The men carried out the assignment, but left one book.

Its title was: "You Can't Take It With You."—(A. P.)

In Lighter Vein

U. S. Fliers Blast Port of Sfax In New Blow at Rommel's Route—News Headline.

The Port of Sfax
Has sfelt attacks
Sfrom sfearless Yankee sfliers;
Now sfacts like these
Can't sfail to please
Sfinancing war bond buyers.

At Sea!

Two men, obviously from the rural areas, boarded a tramcar. There was a naval officer behind them. Tom went upstairs, leaving Bill to get the tickets. Bill turned around to the officer and asked for two.

"My good man," said the scandalized officer, "I'm a naval officer, not a conductor."

"Lummie!" said Bill, collecting his wits. "Hey, Tom," he shouted, "come on down. We're on a bloomin' battleship."—Exchange.

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K. PARRIS

NEWS ITEM— THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S RISE TO POWER AS SEEN IN POPULAR TUNES.

PLUNK PLUNK PLUNK
I AIN'T TALKIN'
THE RAF HELD ITS OWN "HIT PARADE" ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S RISE TO POWER
1918
I HAD THE CRAZIEST DREAM LAST NIGHT - I NEVER DREAMT IT COULD BE
FRANCO
AS LONG AS YOU'RE NOT IN LOVE WITH ANYONE ELSE, WHY DON'T YOU FALL IN LOVE WITH ME?
RUSSIAN SUCCESSES
R.A.F.
BOMBINGS
L.F. VAN ZELM
SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On a Night Like This*

BY LE PELLEY

THINK OF THE FELLOWS IN THE MERCHANT MARINE ON A NIGHT LIKE THIS...!
THE CONVOYS MUST GO THROUGH IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER...
WOW, I CAN'T IMAGINE ANYTHING WORSE THAN BEING ON ONE OF THOSE BOATS SAILING TO RUSSIA RIGHT NOW ...
I CAN....
BEING ON ONE OF THE BOATS THAT ARE SINKING...
I GUESS I'LL GO BUY ANOTHER WAR STAMP...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Looks as If Ol' Pete and I Were Going to Have Plenty of Support!*

BY RODGERS

Today while ol' Pete and I were trying to locate the stranger who seems to have so many bones, we happened to meet T.W.
"What's up?" he wanted to know, and when we told him he decided to join us-
And the same thing happened when we met Spike -
And Sambo-
Rodger
Not to mention ol' Togo, Curly, Shaggy and a few others!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Captain Bill Goes Landlubber*

BY THE HACKERS

"Barrage balloons, Bill, I have read, Protect key spots from planes," I said.

Cried Bill, "I'd rather fight typhoons Than argue with barrage balloons.

For dear old Mother Earth I'm bound, To cast my shadow on the ground."

I chuckled, "Bill, it's ground-hog day." He warned, "Be careful what you say!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress as Partner

President Roosevelt couldn't very handily tuck a couple of Senators into his airplane luggage when he set out for Casablanca. Nor is it much easier for any President to tuck Congress into his confidence on foreign affairs. Indeed, the Constitution appears to make the President almost a dictator in the field of foreign relations, particularly in time of war. Yet Mr. Roosevelt is extremely wise in quickly reporting on his trip to the bi-partisan group of Congressmen whom he called to the White House on Monday.

Mr. Roosevelt is acutely aware of the rivalry between the Executive and the Legislature under the Constitutional system of checks and balances. He remembers Woodrow Wilson's sad experience. And in the sharp Senatorial fight which forced withdrawal of his nomination of Edward J. Flynn to be Minister to Australia, he has had current evidence of Congressional intent to have a voice in foreign affairs. As a good politician the President probably realizes that he must take more active steps to bridge the gulf between White House and Capitol and win support for his war and peace plans.

When Winston Churchill reports to the House of Commons on Casablanca he will speak as a member, not as an outsider. Indeed, negotiating in Africa or on the Turkish border, he spoke as the representative and leader of Parliament, not as head of a rival and more or less independent department of the Government. He could be fairly sure that any commitment made would be supported by his Government. And those who negotiated with him did not have to fear that a Senate minority could nullify the arrangement.

Of course, in wartime Mr. Roosevelt too could make commitments with some degree of assurance, although Congress has been talking about "investigating and reforming" Lend-Lease. But many of the war arrangements are going to affect the peace directly, and run over into it. The closer peace comes the more vital it will be for the President to bring Congress in as a partner in all major dealings with other nations. In the past the consultation has been infrequent and haphazard.

Informality has its advantages, but if some group could be set up within Congress to act regularly as a recognized liaison committee it might develop the needed responsibility, prestige, and expertness.

Part of the responsibility very definitely rests on Congress. It is within itself a poorly organized instrument of government. Its committee system is almost chaotic. The party system operates to get some cohesion, but party opposition is often irresponsible, particularly in delicate matters of diplomacy. Incompetence often results from the custom of committee chairmanships going by seniority.

To prevent conflicts between committees and bring some more active leadership into Congress, students of Government have proposed various reforms, such as a reduction in the number of committees, and a Cabinet formed of chairmen. Some setting of its houses in order is overdue. A beginning might be made by Congress designating a committee to consult regularly with the President on the conduct of the war. This could be a natural step toward a most essential partnership in the peacemaking.

Snow That Stayed

Snow used to settle down and stay a while—all winter, sometimes. It would snuggle into tight, little drifts, like low, white hedges between the sidewalk and the street. Then by mid-winter those hedges would be shoulder high. Neighbor would greet neighbor over barricades of snow until the spring thaws reduced them.

It used to stay in the street, too, packed down hard by steel runners and the skimming sleds of children.

All that was long ago. This is another era. Snow comes in winter just as it always has in northern climates, but it doesn't linger the way it used to, not in the cities at any rate.

Even a blizzard hasn't a chance. Just when it gets settled into a nice comfortable drift, along comes that tractor-like monster with an insatiable appetite for snow drifts. It gobbles its way up one side of the street and down the other until hardly a crumb is left.

Even the thin, crisp layer in the street is promptly chewed through to the pavement by crunching chains. A few days and the fairyland world of crystal fluff is whisked away.

Perhaps it is better this way, and one certainly would not wish away the marks of progress. But at the same time, it is pleasant to be able to remember "when."

Postscript to Casablanca

Mr. Churchill, in Cairo after a secret visit to Turkey, urged the press not to speculate upon the portents of his meeting with Turkish leaders. Even though there was a reported twinkle in his eye as he offered this advice, we shall not take advantage of his good humor. Any similarity between speculation and what we have to say is purely coincidental.

But were we to indulge, we should certainly begin by observing that cordial relations between the United Nations and Turkey could have been emphasized without the aid of so many high military authorities of Britain and Turkey as met in this conference. We should also be tempted to wonder whether Mr. Churchill's visit portends a thrust against the European continent even before the Tunisian situation is liquidated; whether Turkey is to be a springboard for the attack, or is being merely spotlighted as a distraction for Berlin.

Turkish readiness at least to defend Turkish neutrality would be most useful to the United Nations because Turkey could then be counted on to cover the flank of invasion armies from the South. No better way to assure this readiness could be imagined than to bring Turkey's highest military authorities into conference with those who accompanied Mr. Churchill; to find out what arms Turkey has, and what she needs.

But speculation has been semi-seriously discouraged by Mr. Churchill. So perhaps all we should say is that his visit, in addition to adding a highly dramatic postscript to the drama of Casablanca, seems to bristle with signs and portents. We may not know the meaning of them all until Hitler knows it too. But somehow that doesn't worry us as much as it must worry him.

Stretching It

With Rubber Administrator Jeffers on the job, Americans seldom lack for knowledge as to just how the synthetic rubber program is—or is not—coming along. Mr. Jeffers has shown an adeptness for getting the picture over, even if it is sometimes greatly oversimplified.

His latest summary, made in the rather warm atmosphere of a Congressional investigation, and accompanied with sound effects as Mr. Jeffers thumped at "loafers," the Office of War Information, the War Production Board, and the Army and Navy procurement staffs, discloses that because of limited quantities of tool steel, a choice must be made between parts for (a) synthetic rubber factories, (b) 100-octane gasoline refineries, (c) added airplane production, (d) escort vessels.

This, decidedly, is a hard choice. Mr. Jeffers insisted that Mr. Nelson make it. The pleas of Mr. Jeffers for his program, upon which so much military production and civilian transportation depends, were heard along with those of the Army and Navy who also have quite a case to make.

In the end, the matter was referred to Economic Stabilizer Byrnes for decision. He wisely trimmed the rubber program, gasoline program, escort vessel and plane programs to fit the available cloth and came through with a priority scheme that, on the basis of available information, seems to be fair.

So, actually, what we are getting in Washington now is an airing of the backwash of disappointment that all these programs had to be scaled down. Such readjustment, however, is something that must be frequently encountered in production. In the present instance, the situation can best be met by co-operatively cutting down, and in using the energy expended in complaint and cross-criticism in trying to stretch production as far as possible, and in getting expanded steel production.

Mr. Jeffers will probably find, as events unfold, that he uses the splendid Baruch report not so much as an exact chart for each step (as he has attempted), but more as general guide to an ideal objective. He may even find some merit in Army suggestions for rubber conservation.

While confiscation of all spare tires might only result in great loss as drivers ruined flats by driving on them, something might be said for taking the second car from two-car families. And certainly nationwide application of the no-pleasure-driving is warranted.

"All that has been done since 1933 in Germany under new leadership in economy, culture and social development is so unique that nothing in a democratic country can be compared with it."—Hitler's proclamation on January 30.

Thanks, Adolf.

Our Readers Say—

Boston Opera

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Quite understandably there are many people who feel that the giving up of the Opera Season in Boston was done for more or less frivolous reasons. In other words, because a few comfort-minded people would find it inconvenient to attend the opera. Unfortunately, it goes 'way beyond that. The motorcar itself today is not a luxury to a secluded few but is a very general and broad method of transportation.

The Metropolitan Theater holds 4,200 people. The originally planned eight performances mean a required opera public not far from 33,600 people for the season. Of course a lot of people could come and would come even at considerable sacrifice and effort. But a large proportion of our patrons do not come from a floating public or from our near-by accessible places as they do in New York. They come from our surrounding States, from the middle of Massachusetts, and from many of our more isolated suburban country districts.

With the private car eliminated, their train service or bus service is both inadequate and inaccessible.

We have to depend on as near capacity houses as possible, on people not only to go once but to go several times to the opera. We count substantially on season ticket-holders.

A season of opera in Boston cannot be undertaken lightly. The ramifications and financial obligations are very substantial. In arriving at our decision we had to face the facts coolly and exercise the best possible judgment. A financial loss rests largely on our voluntary group of guarantors, the elimination of which would make it impossible to present opera. H. WENDELL ENDICOTT
President, Boston Opera Association, Inc.
Boston

Charity Begins at Home!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I expect every kind-hearted man who has ever asked for a dollar for a worthy cause, has been blocked by this reply, "Charity begins at home." It is used as an excuse by the selfish person whose charity not only begins, but ends at home. Every generous impulse of the human heart would be smothered if we let this statement control us.

When Elijah asked the poor widow to make a little cake for him, she might have answered, "We have not enough for ourselves, and remember, Charity begins at home!" (I Kings 17:13.) When the traveler on the road to Jericho was lying half dead from the wounds inflicted by robbers, the priest and the Levite who "passed by on the other side," probably said to themselves, "This is no affair of mine,—'Charity begins at home.'" When Jesus told of the Good Samaritan who took this wounded man to a hotel and left money for his bill, Jesus did *not* say that charity should begin at home. (Luke 10:30-35.)

VINTON A. HOLBROOK
Long Beach, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Battle for the Solomons

Of all the incredible jobs created by modern war conditions, the easiest certainly is not that of the war correspondents, particularly in such a place as the Solomons, where there is fighting simultaneously on land, in and on sea, and in the air. Yet already it is clear that just as America has found fighting men to meet impossible fighting circumstances, so those appointed to chronicle the fray are learning new techniques of seeing all and (what is even more important) understanding well beyond a fair share of it.

Ira Wolfert's BATTLE FOR THE SOLOMONS (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2) is an exciting, often rather confused, thoroughly informative performance. In short chapter-bites it chronicles a month full of such events as are at times completely unbelievable. Yet its sharp sting of truth prevents disbelief; instead, the reader sometimes drifts off into stunned acceptance.

Much of the narrative deals with doings of the air force, for Mr. Wolfert flew a great deal and among other things he was in a Flying Fortress when in the midst of a storm it writhed through a pursuit-plane type of duel far out at sea against a four-engined Japanese seaplane, and finally drove it down.

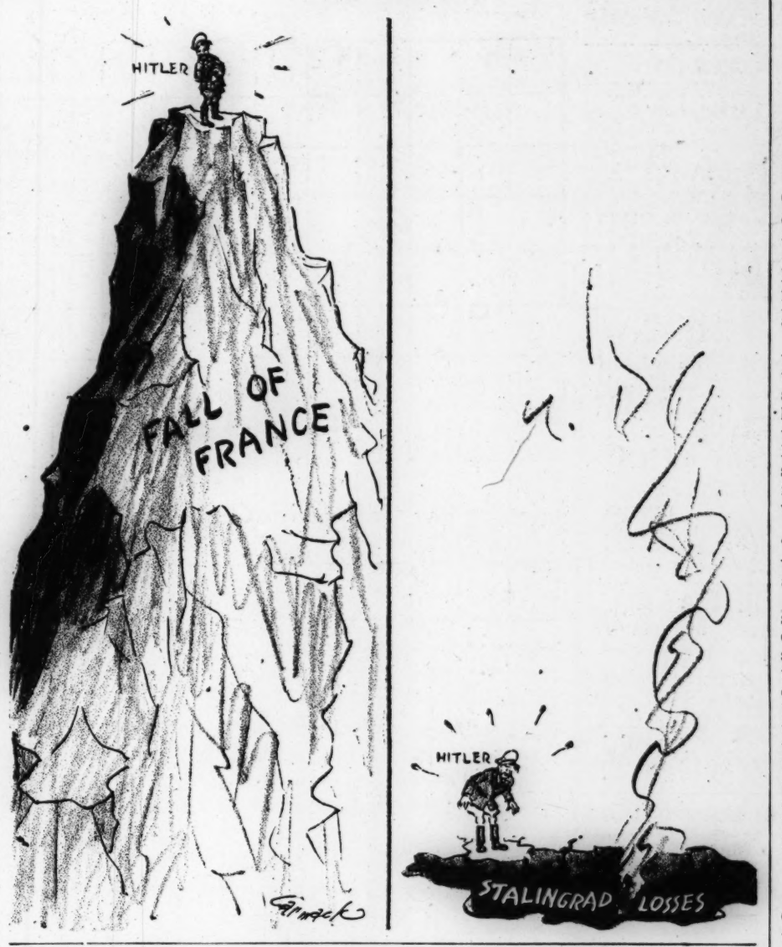
Less personal but more stupendous is the author's later account of how he watched from shore a sea battle almost wholly visible to spectators whose personal fates hung on the outcome, since it comprised Japan's effort to land reinforcements which might have driven the Americans off Guadalcanal.

It is impossible in brief compass to do more than hint at such things, but a few of the writer's conclusions can be boiled down. For one important detail, he conveys the apparent origin of the Japanese unwillingness to surrender; despite facts which might suggest the contrary, he believes that "no direct evidence has been found of a suicide impulse," yet of more than 600 prisoners taken, not one was an officer, and when the men were with their officers they fought with "fantastic and frequently useless acts of desperation"—all of which leads to the conclusion (when coupled with the officers' readiness to throw themselves and men against any odds) that the key to the mystery lies in the officers' leadership.

"Victory for us will be difficult," in Mr. Wolfert's view, "until enough officers have been killed to impair their control over troops and sailors." He tells an enlightening anecdote of a Japanese officer who repeatedly prevented his men from accepting sea rescue, and whom they finally shot.

But Mr. Wolfert feels that, as he heads one chapter, "Americans can fight," and though "the Japs are the toughest enemy we have ever had to face . . . we are beating them in every department of war." No ranking United States officer will agree with this publicly, he feels, because it is feared that the home public may too easily decide the war is already won—and Mr. Wolfert himself has seen no evidence that this will be either a short or an easy war. But he does think it is coming out right at last for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is that Americans can be as tough as Japanese and, in addition, better in many respects. R. G.

Peak and Pit



Down the Middle of the Road

"I Know a Secret . . ."

By Erwin D. Canham

Last week the American press and public went through an unusual experience. The method of giving out the news about the Casablanca meeting was entirely novel. There is a serious question whether the experiment ought to be repeated. For the American people are inured to ballyhoo, they do not want to be goebbelized, and they always suspect the worst of government press officers.

Indeed, we have several times this week been asked: "Were the American newspapers and radio given orders to play up the Casablanca meeting in advance? Did that explain all the ballyhoo? And did it produce the later let-down?"

This writer is not in the confidence of the OWI. He does not know exactly what they, or the Office of Censorship, or the President and his own staff, may have had in mind in their new technique. But we can study the technique from the recipient's-eye view, and report on its results.

Here is what happened:

On January 9, Washington correspondents came to know that President Roosevelt was out of the city on a trip.

On January 11, the Office of Censorship notified newspapers and radiocasters that the President was away, and enjoined them to the usual secrecy.

* * *

As the days went by, it seemed clear that the President was not traveling within the United States, and the obvious inference was that he was conferring with Mr. Churchill. Since the British Prime Minister had thrice crossed the Atlantic to visit the President—once offshore—the part of politeness was for Mr. Roosevelt to go at least half-way. There was speculation, possibly stimulated, that the two might be meeting in Florida or Bermuda.

But shrewder observers inferred that Mr. Roosevelt might well be in England. Then, on January 15, came the story that eleven American fighter planes had come down in Portugal, out of a group of fifty which were escorting a single bomber. This odd incident made at least one expert in this office speculate privately that the President had gone to North Africa. Actually, while the inference was good the evidence may have been faulty, since one or two bombers are regularly sent on the Britain-Gibraltar jump as bell-wethers to do the navigating. Fighter planes are very hard to fly and navigate for that distance.

None of this information was threatening to erupt. But, about January 18, correspondents in Washington and London began writing articles intimating that momentous decisions impended. These stories, significant to the expert, meant little to the general reader.

* * *

Suddenly at 8:21 p. m., Sunday night, January 24, came a bulletin announcing that important dispatches would soon be coming over the wires, and that they were to be held for release at a later date. The dispatches came on Monday afternoon, and constituted a running story of the Casablanca meetings, to be released at 10 p. m. Tuesday night. Later, Monday papers were permitted to state that an important announcement would be coming at that hour.

Given this permission to whet the public curiosity, newspapers quite generally ran big-type boxes announcing that big news was soon to come. Some of Tuesday afternoon's papers even ran huge banner headlines stating: "Ten p. m. tonight! Big News!" And the radio, from late Monday on, was giving copious advance notice of the special broadcasts that would come at 10 p. m.

Meanwhile, the Axis radio was firing off speculations in all directions. The OWI had emphasized that the Axis was saying Mr. Churchill was in Washington, even after the Casablanca announcement. This may be true, but the Axis radio also had Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt in North Africa, in broadcasts preceding by at least 24 hours the actual announcement. Some newspapers printed this Axis story, thus literally foreshadowing the big news soon to come, when they knew that the Axis report actually coincided with the hold-for-release story.

All the publicity in advance of the big announcement served to arouse great public interest, and stir speculation far beyond another Roosevelt-Churchill meeting. Most citizens probably assumed that something much more spectacular had happened. They were disappointed.

* * *

Actually, Washington issued no orders at all to produce the build-up. But in releasing the advance information, Washington knew very well that the press and radio would produce the build-up. That action is part of the competitive, commercial technique of our publicity system. So the Administration must bear full responsibility for using the publicity system to produce suspense and arouse large anticipations.

But the reaction having chiefly been one of let-down and anti-climax, probably Washington will not issue more advance hints of just this kind. In many respects it will be just as well.

However, the experiment proved one tremendous fact: the U. S. press and radio can keep a secret well. Apart from publishing the Axis radio story, which was a debatable slip, we do not know of a genuine violation of the confidence. That is what the patriotism and good judgment of the American press and radio can do under "voluntary" censorship. It proves how well our free institutions can adapt themselves to a time when complete freedom is not possible. It indicates the strength of democracy.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin

A Thought for His Readers

If, however, I can by a lucky chance, in these days of evil, rub out one wrinkle from the brow of care, or beguile the heavy heart of one moment of sadness; if I can, now and then, penetrate the gathering film of misanthropy, prompt a benevolent view of human nature, and make my reader more in good humor with his fellow-beings and himself, surely, surely I shall not then have written in vain.—WASHINGTON IRVING, as quoted by Hamilton Wright Mabie, in "Backgrounds of Literature."

The Wide Horizon

"With All the Great Have Had"

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

"The man who talks with the flowers," as Glenn Clark called him, has furnished America a golden key to the racial solution that time will not rust. George Washington Carver, like his illustrious friend the founder of Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington, towers in memory as one who through vital humility, grasping vision and making it practical, strode clear past the limitations put upon him by the circumstance of birth as a Negro slave.

I shall long remember an interview I had with him. Dr. Carver, as I understood at the time—this was in 1940—was reluctant to see newspapermen because of frailty, but he was willing to talk with someone who would be writing for The Christian Science Monitor. His reason for this exception he seemed to explain at the beginning of the interview when he pondered aloud the two words "Christian" and "Science."

"Christian Science," as I recall his saying, "would mean Christian knowledge. That is what we must have. 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.'"

Doubtless the modern world has never seen a physical scientist to whom those words of the Master presented a challenge more spiritual in meaning. In all his experimentations and researches, even in his observation of the commonest wild flower which grew, he sought to talk with his creator, to divine the secret which Tennyson saw promised in the flower in the crannied wall. That Dr. Carver learned much through spiritual intuition was indicated by his attitude. He sought to teach the poor how to take what was at hand and see the good in it, not the poverty that seemed to hide the good.

* * *

In the South, where racial lines are deeply drawn and lessons that the world is having to learn about the fundamental equality of peoples despite color are learned against odds of prejudice and resisting economic factors, nobody in late years could ever be heard to speak in disrespect of Dr. Carver. He made the South his home because he saw the work to be done there, surmounted opposition and indifference among his own people to begin with, and won, by his earnest labors, the affection and esteem of all his neighbors. At the last, he counted among his friends not only the world's most distinguished physicists and inventors but the hard-working farmers, black and white, of Alabama's "black belt."

"It is not a question of complexion," he said to me, "but of what you have to give to the world. You will always be wanted if you have what the world needs, whether it be that the world thinks it wants a better bomb or a better way of living."

That was only half, however, of the solution Dr. Carver offered for the racial problem; the other half, attested in his own example, was the individual imperative to live in service to mankind. He was no selfish individualist. His inspired individualism got both stature and strength from his awareness of his brother's need and his effort to see it met. While it is beyond question that he saw for the Negro an emancipation starting from within, it is also beyond question that he saw that emancipation being hastened as it got encouragement from without. Indeed, he lived beyond racial discriminations in his estimate of mankind's need: he saw there is no one, black or white, who does not have to practice self-revision until in honesty of heart he can measurably claim, "I am my brother's keeper."

* * *

Dr. Carver, who believed implicitly in the processes of natural science although he found a deeply spiritual meaning transcending them, once said that "it is not we little men that do the work, but our blessed creator working through us." Someone introduced him to a lecture audience once as the man who was never seen without a flower in his buttonhole and the love of God in his heart.

From my brief interview with him in his laboratory at Tuskegee, I retain chiefly the impression of a man who had lost a personal sense of self in public service. I remember his words that the world, involved in so much strife as it seems, really stands on the verge of a great purification, whence it is to emerge with opportunities of breathtaking promise. These lines from one of his favorite poems seem to catch the something he claimed for all mankind:

"You were born with all that the great have had,
With your equipment they all began.
Get hold of yourself and say: 'I can.'"

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